APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,337—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16	8
22	12		30	16
25	13	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmar	30	16
28	15		36	16
34	18	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitte	42	16
38	20		50	26

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th June
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigall	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4193	800	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigall	31st ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

‡The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) — June 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

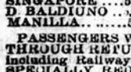
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Visa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDIUNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa	3,500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	C. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	20th June.
ROUMANIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3387	480	30th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	9th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	480	25th Aug.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3395	480	6th Sept.

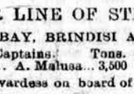
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. about
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	10th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Milliard	3,600	400	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

				about
S.S. MERTON HALL	J Hughes	4,100	500	23rd June
S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,500	400	15th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1888.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 23rd June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGIRI AND VINGURLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger trains, and the s. s. Buniseer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15	0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 16th June, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE steamer "ROBERT HARROWING," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified, that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamers' surveyor, and presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise will not entertained on any consideration.

WALSH, LOVETT & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDY.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs. 61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	37 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	Rs. 33 0
0	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	Rs. 29 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'
INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes, and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.

Price, 1 Re., ; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the First English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chutnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BED-ROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Buyers may take our Lists with confidence that in ordering from them they will get the best of everything they require.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.
FRESH SUPPLIES OF
ILFORD DRY PLATES.
"Rapid, and Extra Rapid."
THE UNITED KINGDOM DRY PLATES.
Very Cheap, Good, and Reliable.
EASTMAN'S BROMIDE PAPER.
STRIPPING FILMS ..... GELATINE SKINS.
"OPTIMUS" INSTANTANEOUS SHUTTERS.
The perfect Plate and Print Washer and other Novelties.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS) BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber-tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320. —MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220. —MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino from	24	0	,,
Summer Merino	27	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) from	39	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool from	45	0	,,
Lace Balbriggan	24	0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants from	16	8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats from	36	0	,,

	Rs.	a.	
Summer Merino spliced seats from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats from	42	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool	48	0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats from	27	0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
EVERY EVENING.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
(as performed 15 months ago).
One of the most Unique Entertainments that has ever been given may be witnessed.
DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENES
with Lime-light effects.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

AHMEDNAGAR SKY RACES.

AUGUST 14TH, 16TH, AND 18TH 1888.

COPIES of PROSPECTUS can be had on application to
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Sky Races, Ahmednagar.

WATSON'S HARTLEY COAL.

123, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, February, 1888.

TO distinguish Watson's Hartley Coal from the inferior qualities which are represented as equal to it and also to protect purchasers in foreign markets, I shall, in future, sell and ship it under the distinctive name of WATSON'S HARTLEY COAL, and all shipments made by me or my Agents shall have a certificate attached to, or endorsed on Bills of Lading, production of which Shippers should always demand.

JOHN WATSON.

THE BOMBY SAW-MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Bombay Saw Mills Company's property at Tank Bunder will be OPENED by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and the Liquidators at 3 p.m., on 20th inst, in the office of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co, 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, in the presence of any Debenture Holders, Shareholders, or Tenderers, who may wish to be present.
Bombay, 18th June, 1888.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN pursuance of Section 42 Act XXVIII. of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of HUGH ARCHIBALD McALISTER KERR, late of Calcutta and afterwards of Bombay, Merchant, who DIED at Sea on the 3rd day of June, 1887, should send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of September next after which date no claims will be ADMITTED and the assets of the Estate will be DISTRIBUTED.

BEPIN BIHARI SIRCAR.
Agent for W. B. Jameson,
Administrator to the Estate of the Deceased.
11, Clive Street, Calcutta, 12th June, 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 70 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

NOTICE is hereby given that JUGONNATH DOKERMULL has CEASED to act as our Moonim in Bombay. We therefore call upon all persons, having claims against us or any contracts with us which have not been fulfilled or completed, to send in full particulars to us regarding such claims or contracts, respectively, at our office, situate at 367, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, on or before, 30th day of June, instant, after which date no such claims will be ADMITTED by us, the and no such contracts recognised as binding upon us.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1888.

HORMUCKROY AMLUCKCHUND.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the office of the undersigned, on FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., the RIGHT OF CUTTING and REMOVING GRASS growing on Municipal land at Vehar & Tulsi and Vehar & Tulsi Pipe Lines, &c, also from the Bhundarwada Reservoir ground, for the year 1888-89.

S. TOMLINSON,
Assoc. M. Inst., C.E.,
Deputy Ex. Engineer in charge, Water Works.
Bombay Municipality, Ex. Engineer's Office, 18th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. EDULJEE BAPOOJEE DADY BURJORE, DHUNJIBHOY BAPOOJEE DADY BURJORE, RUTTONJEE BAPOOJEE DADY BURJORE, DINSHAJEE BAPOOJEE DADY BURJORE, and FRAMJEE BAPOOJEE DADY BURJORE, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title, or interest to or in the same by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No 2, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Free-hold salt Batty ground, situate lying and being at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2 789 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 489, New No. 12497, old survey number none, and new survey No. 2,0,1, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the property of Dinbai, widow of Muncherjee Bejunjee, on the South by the vacant land of Rustomjee Framjee Dady Burjore, on the East by a public Road, and on the West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1888.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of JAIKISONDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, a Merchant, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHUCANDAS VIZBHUCANDAS, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent and all other creditors of the said Insolvent do appear before this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made in this matter on the second day of May last whereby it was amongst other things ordered that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency, and that the said Insolvent should, within thirty days from the said second day of May, file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C, annexed to the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria Chapter Twenty-one should not be revoked or set aside, and why all proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon, should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1888.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court,
Court House, Clerk of the Courts Office, Fort, Bombay, this 18th day of June, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVALS OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

STANDARD GINGERALE, Champagne Cider, Turkish Delight, Cooked Ham, and Ham Sandwiches, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, most conveniently situated, close to the Government and Mercantile Offices—Special rates for the Monsoon.

OUR KIOTO DINNER SET of 30 pieces for Six Persons for a trifling sum of Rs. 16 only is a Bargain. No family should now be without it.—Apply SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a good second-hand SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE 8" or 10" Centres by 12 feet bed.—Apply to "ENGINEER," Bapty Brothers, Limited, Falkland Road.

WANTED, for a native School a EUROPEAN MISTRESS to help in teaching English, music, singing, sewing, &c. Salary, Rs. 25. Only Europeans need apply, and no others.—Apply to "R. S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, an airy TOP FLOOR, furnished and open on Three Sides to the Sea-breeze, at Colaba, apply to D. R. DADY and Co.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER Church Gate Street, Fort.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

"GLENTROMIE" can be had of all dealers at per doz. Rs. 24. The CHEAPEST WHISKY for quality to be had from Cashmere to Cape Comorin. Note the price, Rs. 24

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate.—KANNY & Co., General Agents, 59, Meadows Street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

"WHITE ROSE OIL" KEROSINE OIL. Quite harmless, brilliant, colorless water white, and odourless. 150° test, Rs. 5-4 per cash. Al other sorts at moderate prices. Chakla Street, Bombay.—CURRIMBHOY BIRJEE, Kerosine Oil Merchant.

JUST RECEIVED.—Two very fashionable and stylish CARRIAGES (Landau and Victoria) built on the best improved principles, light and easy-going, and suitable for a single horse. Inspection invited at LUDHA EBRAM & Co.'s Show Rooms, Bellasis Road.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the elite of Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Heads of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United Services, studying languages, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitarium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.
The Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN accordance with previous advertisements Notice is hereby given that the latest date appointed for receiving Tenders for the purchase of the Bombay Saw Mills Company's property at Tank Bunder, has been fixed for 1 p-m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 20th June, instant.
Tenders to be addressed to
The TRUSTEES for the Debenture Holders and Liquidators of
The BOMBAY SAW MILLS CO, Ld.,
care of Ewart, Latham and Co.,
3, Tamarind Lane.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the abovenamed.
Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, sit, bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Linx with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket, Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 7th June, 1888.
"No. 1909-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 22nd May, 1888.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 2nd March, 1887, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 1,524 horses suitable for army purposes during the year 1888-89, classed as follows:—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN AND CAPE HORSES—942.

In Madras.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars ..	125	339
Field Artillery ..	74	
Horse Artillery ..	140	
In Calcutta.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars ..	274	603
Field Artillery ..	137	
Horse Artillery ..	192	

CLASS II—COUNTRY-BREDS—200.

As many as possible full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 1½ year old upwards 200

CLASS III—ARABS, PERSIANS—382.

In Bombay.		
Field Artillery ..	37	382
Medium Cavalry ..	63	
Madras Native Cavalry ..	282	
Total....		1,524

2. The purchases will be made in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Operations for India.

3. The Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st October to the end of the purchasing season, and not from the 15th September. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, except as regards country-breds, and in the case of Australian horses, 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I. and III, remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape remount has been fixed at Rs. 6.0, which will be paid at the Indian port of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 55; for other horses according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the averages fixed above are not exceeded.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.
CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase.
PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

AGENTS & BANKERS:
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES:
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.

Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld)

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Gazette Office
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NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue...	8	0	„
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IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	
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THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	„
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BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		„
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	„
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

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OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	„
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Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

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Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
„ 1885 .... £988,156
„ 1886 .... £955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
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SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21	0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18	0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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First insertion .... 8 As. per line
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes is as follows:—

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.	Rs.	UP-COUNTRY.	Rs.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

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Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sir Frank Souter Memorial, Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p. m.
Polo, 5-15 p. m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 17th :—Clyde (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed, yesterday :—Cedar Branch (s), for Havre. To-day :—Chillian (s), for Amsterdam ; and Schooner Marie, Port Natal.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes.—Messrs. Gray (Capt.), Graham, Prevost, Lovett, Cobbold, and Bagnell *vs.* White.—Mr. Savile (Capt.), Mr. Barton, Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Nathan, Dr. Monks, and Mr. Edwards. Play will commence at 5-15 o'clock.

LOST.—Hajee Joosub Latiff reported to the police that on Saturday night he lost from his pocket two currency notes for Rs. 500 each, seven for Rs. 100 each, and four for Rs. 50 each. The complainant does not know the number of the notes.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Baliama, woman, aged 35 years. Deceased, it appears, on Saturday night had a quarrel with her paramour, and in a fit of anger took a dose of opium from which she died in the hospital on Sunday. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Gainoo Keroo, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was yesterday charged with stealing an umbrella, valued at Re. 1, the property of Antone Fernandes, living at Hanooman Lane, on Sunday night last. The complainant was lying asleep on a bench outside the Grant Road Theatre with the umbrella between his legs on Sunday. About midnight, the accused was observed walking off with it. He was arrested and handed over to the police. The accused was convicted, and, on admitting previous convictions, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Preciosa	Devery.
Operatic Selection	Buondel Monte	Pacini.
Valse	Brautlieder	Gung'l.
Air de Ballet	Sidonie	Amillon.
Mazurka	Melanie	Kuhner.
Polonaise	Im Brautschmuck	Merzdorf.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mrs. Morgan, living on the premises of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, reported to the police the theft of a gold ring, gipsy pattern, set with three diamonds, valued at Rs. 200, on the 15th instant.—Mr. E. Meiffre, a merchant, in the firm of Meiffre Neveu and Co., residing at Watson's Hotel, reported that on Saturday he was dining out at Middle Colaba, when at about 12-45 a.m. he placed in his victoria a coat and waistcoat ; in the pocket of the latter there was a double-cased gold watch and platinum chain with three gold mohurs attached. He also placed a Malacca silver mounted stick. At about 1-45 a.m., when about to leave, he discovered his stick with the watch and chain missing. The property is valued at Rs. 400.

ROBBED AT SEA.—Poonamchund Jesraj, a Marwarree of the firm of Roopchund Hookumchund, having their place of business in Lower Colaba, reported to the Water Police authorities here on Sunday afternoon that on the voyage to Alibaugh in a ferry steamer, or at the Dhurumtur Bunder, where he arrived on the 15th instant, a bundle containing fourteen Government stamped papers on which money was due to the extent of Rs. 4,500, two other stamped papers, valued at Rs. 9, four stamps for one anna each, and Rs. 5 in cash was stolen from his pocket. The complainant reported the matter to the police at Alibaugh, but was directed to make a report to the police at Bombay. The complainant states that the bundle in question was safe in his pocket after leaving Mody Bunder.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—Popart Shamji, Mhohunji Jootha, and fifteen others, were placed yesterday before Mr. Hamilton, the first two being charged with keeping a common gaming-house in Samuel Street, Mandvi, and the rest with gaming there. Inspector Gaider said that in consequence of information received by him, he, in company with a few police sepoys, went the day-before-yesterday, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and found the prisoners gaming with cards and dice. He confiscated a sum of Rs. 93 which was in their possession. Some of the accused admitted the offence, while the others denied the charge. On being convicted, the magistrate fined the first prisoner Rs. 50, with an alternative of six weeks' imprisonment ; the second Rs. 100, with an alternative of three months' imprisonment. The rest were fined Rs. 25 each. On behalf of the first prisoner, Mr. Roughton, who appeared for the defence, said that the man was assaulted by the police, and he accordingly asked for summonses against them. The magistrate did not see any good grounds for granting the application.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A MEETING of the members of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., No. 1, Rampart Row, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the company and of the liquidator, thereof should be disposed of. Mr. N. J. Gamadia, the liquidator of the company, presided.

The following report of the liquidator was submitted to the meeting :—

One of the joint liquidators, Mr. James Thorburn, having proceeded to England on the 16th day of December, 1887, the undersigned remaining liquidator begs now to present the final accounts of the company, and report that they have in accordance with the resolutions passed on the 1st day of August, 1887, and confirmed on the 20th day of August, 1887, transferred the property, assets, and liabilities of the company to the New Prince of Wales Press Company, Ld., which was registered on the 29th day of August 1887. The deed of assignment was executed on the 30th day of November, 1887, and the new company took over charge of the company's factory and other assets on the 1st day of December, 1887. Consequently the accounts laid before you only cover a period of five months of the slack season, that is, from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of November last.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. S. R. Bunshaw, and seconded by Mr. W. G. Mayhew, "That the final report of the liquidator of the Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited (in liquidation) which has just been read be and it is hereby approved and adopted, and that in the opinion of this meeting the affairs of the company have been fully and properly wound up.

Proposed by Mr. P. B. Savile, and seconded by Mr Crustnarao Ragonathjee, "That the books, documents, accounts, and papers of this company and its liquidator be placed in the possession of the New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited."

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

FURTHER testimony to the increasing growth of opium in China is given in a recent report from the Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, who says :—On all sides I am told that while opium consumption is increasing in Western China, the use of Indian drug is becoming more and more confined to the rich and the old. The smokers of the young generation, brought up on native drug, are accustomed to its flavour. The superiority of Indian is either unknown to them or they do not care to pay for it. Total abolition of Chinese taxes would not bring Indian opium to the price of native, not even if China handicaps home-grown opium by imposing on it heavier duties than it now pays. India, no doubt, can for years produce opium of better quality, but its relative superiority tends to grow less each year. The serious point looks to me to be that quality seems to be getting to count for less and price for more in the competition. At the present moment, supposing all the duty and likin now paid on Indian opium to be removed and placed on native opium, in addition to what it already bears, Honan opium—nearly as good as Patna—could be bought here for at least 40 taels a picul under the price of the latter.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY.

THE fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

In laying before the shareholders their fifth annual report, the directors have to express their satisfaction at the continued success which has attended the fifth year's working. The net profits for the year ending 31st March, 1888, amount to Rs. 1,01,599-9-0, while the stock-in-trade on the same date, amounts to Rs. 4,29,316-7-6, exclusive of furniture and fixtures. The stock-in-trade is of the most modern description and of recent importations ; all old and unsaleable stock having been previously disposed of. The directors have to report that the Poona branch is now open all the year round, and is working to their satisfaction. During the year the directors have added a pharmacy department to their other business at Secunderabad, which they are glad to be able to report is proving a success. The directors have much pleasure to inform the shareholders that they have succeeded in purchasing the very suitable property, known as the "Public Rooms," Secunderabad, on favourable terms. This will be of great advantage to the company, as these rooms are especially adapted for the display of the large and valuable stock. This has absorbed a portion of the original capital, and owing to this, and the extension of the business, the directors consider it advisable to increase the capital of the company to the extent of one lakh of rupees. Taking into consideration the unfavorable rate of exchange the directors propose to dispose of the net profits of Rs. 1,01,599-9-0, as follows :—Dividend at Rs. 16 per share on 4,000 shares, Rs. 64,000, ; writing off deterioration for furniture and fixtures, Rs. 2,500 ; eserve fund, Rs. 34,000 ; —total, Rs. 1,00,500 ; balance to be carried to next year, Rs. 1,099-9-0—total, Rs. 1,01,599-9-0. With this increase the reserve fund will amount to Rs. 1,60,475-7-3. Under section 80 of the Articles of Association of the company, Mr. Alex. Mackenzie retires from office, but is eligible for re-election. The auditor, Mr. N. S. Symons, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

The chairman, in a few opening remarks, said that although exchange was unfavourable this year, the result of the year's working compared very favourably with the last.

The company had purchased valuable premises at Secunderabad for Rs. 60,000, and hence the proposal for an increase of capital. In purchasing the premises, the company would effect a great saving in rent.

It was proposed by Mr. W. H. Watson, seconded by Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy, and agreed to that the directors' report and audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1888, be accepted as read.

It was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. J. O'Connell and carried, that the dirctors' report and audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1888, be approved, adopted, and confirmed.

It was proposed by Mr. W. H. Watson, and seconded by Mr. J. O'Connell, that out of the amount of net profit, namely, Rs. 1,01,599-9-0, the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per share, being at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, on 4,000 shares, be sanctioned and made payable, free of income-tax, on and after the 9th prox., absorbing Rs. 64,000 ; writing off deterioration for furniture and fixtures, Rs. 2,500 ; reserve fund, Rs. 34,000 ; and balance to be carried to next year, Rs. 1,099-9-0, making a total of Rs. 1,01,599-9-0.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy and seconded by Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee, that interest at the same rate as paid on borrowed money be charged on all moneys in the reserve fund used in business, and credited to the reserve fund.

Mr. Alex. Mackenzie said that this was new matter of no importance, and if Mr. Motiram agreed, the change should be made from next year.

Mr. Motiram insisted that it should be introduced into this year's accounts. The accounts would, he said, remain the same ; and only the interest would be added to the reserve fund.

Mr. Mackenzie said the result of the change would be the same as taking the money from one pocket and putting it into another. The matter was a trifling one, and the change might very well be made in next year's accounts, as this year it would give much needless trouble.

Mr. Motiram : It is a question of principle and justice, and should be brought into effect from tomorrow.

Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. W. H. Watson, proposed the above amendment with the following rider :—To come into force from the 1st April next.

On a division, Mr. Mackenzie's proposition was carried by seven votes against six ; and Mr. Motiram's amendment being lost, Mr. Watson's proposition was also carried.

It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. O'Connell, and carried, that Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, who retired by rotation, be re-elected a director of the company.

It was proposed by Mr. A. Spilling, seconded by Mr. Jehanger S. Gazdar, and carried, that Mr. N. S. Symons be appointed auditor for the ensuing year, and that his remuneration be Rs. 300.

It was proposed by Mr. W. H. Watson and seconded by Mr. A. Spilling, that such of the employes of the company as the managing director may recommend, receive a bonus of half a month's pay.

The chairman said the directors had considered the question of a bonus ; but looking to the outstandings, they did not consider it advisable to recommend a bonus this year. However, it was a matter for the shareholders to deal with.

Mr. Watson's proposition was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and managing director, proposed by Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy, and seconded by Mr. Watson, was carried unanimously.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general one for the purpose of passing resolutions to raise the capital of the company.

The chairman said the increase of capital had become necessary in consequence of the purchase of desirable premises at Secunderabad, which belonged to a Club there. The company's landlord had been raising the rents year after year ; and as their business had increased considerably, the new premises would result in a great saving in rent.

It was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. J. O'Connell, that the capital of the company be increased to rupees five lakhs by the creation of one thousand new shares of Rs. 100 each, to be paid up as follows, namely, Rs. 25 on application, and the balance by three instalments of Rs. 25 each, at intervals of not less than one month.

Mr. Motiram objected to the three propositions to be passed by the meeting being put separately. He said they should be put together. Referring to the proposition that was to follow, he said it would be a great injustice to holders of one, two, or three shares to be deprived of a participation in the advantages which the holders of four shares, or multiples of four shares, would get. He suggested that a quarter share be given to the holder of one share ; and a whole new share might be given to the holders of four quarter shares. This procedure was adopted by the Oriental, the Manockjee Petit, and other mills in increasing their capital ; and it was the only fair course to adopt, so that all the shareholders might be placed on equal terms.

Mr. Mackenzie said the course proposed by the directors was advantageous to the shareholders. For instance, if he held only three shares, he would get no advantage.

Mr. Motiram : It is not to the interest of the shareholders. It is intended for the good of only a few favoured shareholders.

Mr. O'Connell said those who held an odd number of shares had the option of buying more or of selling out what they held. There could be no injustice in the matter.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Watson, that the holders of every four shares in the existing capital shall be entitled to receive an allotment at par of one new share for each such four old shares, provided that they apply for the same on or before the 2nd July, 1888.

Mr. Motiram insisted tnat the propositions should be put together, and not separately as the chairman was doing. It was great injustice.

The Chairman : You have no right to say that the course I am taking is improper or unjust. If you have an objection, propose an amendment.

Mr. Motiram : If you don't agree to our suggestion, we will leave the meeting. It is not justice.

The Chairman : If you feel aggrieved, you have your remedy.

Mr. Motiram : It is therefore we leave the meeting, becauuse we cannot get justice from the directors.

Mr. Motiram and a few native shareholders, who sided with him, then left the meeting.

Mr. Mackenzie's proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

It was next proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Spilling, and carried, that the new shares not applied for by the existing shareholders, as lastly beforementioned, shall be sold and disposed of by the directors at such times and in such manner as they shall deem fit, and any profit to be obtained by way of premium on such sales shall be carried to the credit of the reserve fund of the company.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE NATIVE PRESS

A MARKET AT CHOWPATTY.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—We agree with the *Bombay Gazette* as to the necessity of having a market in Chowpatty, and we are sure that the Municipality will lose nothing by supplying the want. A large population inhabits Malabar and Cumballa Hills, Breach Candy, Chowpatty and Girgaum, but they have all to go as far as the Crawford Markets for their daily supplies, and the trouble and inconvenience they are put to are by no means inconsiderable. It would be an injustice to refrain from building a market in some central place for their convenience. The proposal ought particularly to commend itself to the Municipality, now that it has been resolved to extend the Bhooleshwar Market for the benefit of the inhabitants of that district.

MILL AGENTS AND THEIR PROFITS.

The *Gujrati* is very severe upon mill agents. It appears, says the paper, as if mills in Bombay are only started for the benefit of the agents. Their friends and relations are maintained there at the expense of the shareholders. How some of these men contrive to fill their pockets while making purchases of coal, cotton and stores for their mills may be best left unsaid. At the end of the year two mercenary auditors hurry through the form of examining the accounts, and if ever an auditor happens to be found to question any of the figures submitted to him, woe be to him ! He is no more an auditor of the company. So long as shareholders receive some dividend they do not care a jot to look into the management, and they only beat their foreheads and curse themselves when the crisis comes. The *Bombay Gazette* has done well in taking up the subject and in criticising the financial position of the Gordon Mill, which is at present under the management of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. Many who had invested their money in this mill have suffered grievously. Mr. Gostling in his letters on the subject rests his contention on two main grounds—first that Sir Dinshaw is charging an exorbitant interest for the money advanced by him to the mill, and secondly that the three pies per pound commission is also very heavy. Speaking generally, agents become rich at the expense of the shareholders, and they pay no heed to the cries of their victims. The *Bombay Gazette* has confined its remarks to the Gordon Mill ; but we say that there are many other mills in as sad a plight as the Gordon Mill.

POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS OF INDIA.

The annual Congresses are certainly not national ; but they aspire to a national unity, and there is nothing wrong in itself in such an aspiration. The Congresses are not representative of the masses, we admit ; but as representative of the cream of the people, namely the educated classes, they have a right to make themselves heard, and to prove, by their power of organization and by the character of their deliberations on questions of great moment to the State, their capacity for the larger measure of self-government which they seek. We are fully conscious of the infirmities, some of them deplorable, of our own people, and we would never go all lengths with those who talk of "the rights and privileges" of the natives. We are of opinion that these annual assemblages have fallen considerably short of our wishes, as proving our capacity for the enjoyment of all the political franchises which are asked for. But as representing "the opinions, tastes and habits" of the educated classes, the Congress has a significance of its own which is not lost sight of by men of the stamp of Sir William Hunter, whose recent letters to the *Times* are marked by a liberality of spirit and a breadth of view worthy of a wise statesman. He takes a correct view of the forces which are set in motion by the very nature of the policy of the British Government, and those who wish to restrain those forces might as well think of keeping back the advancing tide. It will be an act of prudent statesmanship, as well as the duty of the best and wisest among ourselves, to see that those forces are properly directed and so utilized as to do good both to the rulers and the ruled.—*Rast Goftar.*

BENGAL.

INQUEST.—On Friday evening, the coroner, with a jury, held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Owen Jones, late a midshipman on board the B. S. Moel Tryvan. It appeared that while the deceased, along with three other midshipmen, was putting tarpaulins on the rigging to dry, he fell overboard and was drowned. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.—*Englishman.*

ASSAULTING A SHIP CAPTAIN.—Captain W. Lowdon, master of the ship Ballochmule, charged J. Wicke and C. Sjaren, seamen belonging to the vessel, at Calcutta, with having assaulted him on the 6th May last, as the vessel was leaving Mauritius. The accused had been sentenced to prison in Mauritius, where, as they could not be left behind, Captain Lowdon informed them that they would have to return on board before the vessel left the place. The accused replied that if they had to go on board, they would do no work. On the 6th of May, the vessel was about to leave Mauritius and the accused were taken on board by the policemen. On being told to go to work, the accused refused, and struck him with their clenched fists. Accused No. 2 struck the first blow which was followed up by accused No. 1. In reply to his Worship, Captain Lowdon said that he believed the reason of this assault was that the accused objected to go on the vessel. His Worship observed that he had no doubt the accused had struck the Captain without the slightest provocation of any kind. It was an excessively serious offence to assault the captain of a vessel, as it upset all discipline on board ; he sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.—*Daily News.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
Souter Memorial Meeting, Petit Hall, 5-30 p.m.
" 20.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Bombay Graduates' Association, 5-30 p.m.
Thacker and Company, 5 p.m.
" 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
Departure of H. H. the Gaekwar for Europe per mail steamer.
" 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10 a.m.
" 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
Third Criminal Sessions.
" 29.—Third Criminal Sessions.
" 30.—Third Criminal Sessions.
July 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 4.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.- Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

TO DEAF PERSONS ! Invisible Sound Magnifiers, to be worn in the ears, Rs. 1-12 per pair.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S Hongkong circular says :—

Although owing to the change in the postal arrangements of the English and Indian Mails, the period under review is only one week instead of the usual fortnight. Business reported has been proportionately large. The market, under the joint influences of short supplies, the action of native speculators, and continued Foreign purchases for exports has maintained its firm position, an advance of from 25 cents to a Dollar per bale having been established in occasional instances, and now closes very firm. Availing themselves of the continued heavy purchases by foreigners of suitable chops of Nos. 16s. and 20s. for exports, native speculators have gone in largely for special tickets, and rates may be quoted stronger by about 50 cents to a Dollar per bale, the market closing strong. No. 12s. continue in pretty much the same position as last advised. No. 10s., although the demand for exports has to a certain extent abated, native speculators have stepped into the market with a view to strengthen their remaining old holdings, and favorite superior chops may be quoted 25 to 50 cents dearer than last mail, other descriptions remaining unchanged. Nos 6s and 8s. have continued to moderate demand, but values shew no change. Owing principally to the scarcity of English Yarn, superior threads of Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s. and 24s. have been in moderate request for exports. A lot of 10 bales, 24s. best quality, fetched dol. 90. During the fortnight, arrival 5,401 bales, sales 4,868 bales, Shipment to Coast Ports and Japan 275 bales and unsold stock 5,071 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 4,055 bales and Japan 1,309 bales. Latest advices from the East Coast, Shanghai, and Japan report no change in the market there, but it is steady at former quotations.

THE LAW OF LIMITED LIABILITY.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN writes to the *Times* on the subject of Lord Bramwell's opposition to the amendment of the Limited Companies Act as follows :—

Lord Bramwell is so doughty a champion of the doctrine of *laissez faire* that no one can be surprised at his unwillingness to meddle with the existing law of limited liability. He admits that that law "may be capable of amendment," but goes on to say, in summing up the argument of his luminous address, "I do feel the very greatest difficulty in dealing with the subject of its amendment, because it does seem to me that, whatever law you make upon it, it must be a law more or less in restraint of freedom of contract and freedom of action, and it is a law which will give a false notion to people which at present they have not got." I am usually so much in sympathy with Lord Bramwell in his views regarding the foolish and mischievous tendencies of grandmotherly legislation that I should be sorry if the Bill for the amendment of the Limited Liability Acts intrusted to me by the executive council of the Associated Chambers of Commerce deserved this censure. But it seems to me, if I may say so with all deference to so great an authority as Lord Bramwell, that the mere use of the term "limited liability" implies the right of the State to impose restraints on companies working under the law. The Legislature fixes the limits of their liability, and is therefore bound to take care, so far as it can, that their good faith is ascertained before they are allowed to commence business. Otherwise it only helps to set traps for unwary investors. This duty is recognized by the Companies Acts now in force ; but the ingenuity of promoters has made the precautions as to registration and the publication of certain documents of no avail, and the aim of mercantile men throughout the country is to take such further precautions as experience has proved to be necessary.

Beyond requiring promoters to give an additional guarantee the Chambers of Commerce does not go. Certainly I for one would never have consented to take charge of any Bill interfering, I will not say merely with freedom of trade, but even with legitimate freedom of speculation. I conceive that the Legislature is entitled to say to a limited liability company, "You shall not make a start with your business till a certain proportion of your capital has been subscribed," or paid up, and it does not lie in Lord Bramwell's mouth to object that a certificate of the Board of Trade, showing that this has been done, might mislead the public, for the essence of the noble and learned lord's creed is that the public must be left to look after its own interests, and it surely must have sufficient intelligence to be able to distinguish between an assurance that the promoters of a company are in earnest, and an assurance, which it is not proposed the Board of Trade should give, that the business in which they are about to embark is sound, and likely to be profitable. But when the company has once been constituted in compliance with such conditions as the Legislature thinks reasonable, I maintain that it ought to be allowed to run its course without being interfered with, and to use its credit as freely as any private employer.

In the various discussions at which I was present before the Bill of the Associated Chambers was finally drafted, I noticed that with very few exceptions the speakers expressed entire approval of the principle of limited liability, and this also is the conclusion arrived at by the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade, who at the same time suggested various directions in which the law might be amended. But it is not, I think, generally understood that while most of us are only anxious to correct abuses in the formation and winding up of companies, there are some persons of considerable influence who hate limited companies as their most formidable competitors, and would gladly do away with them altogether. In Lancashire, for instance, limited liability has been applied on a most extensive scale to the working of industrial enterprises, and has been the principal agent in effecting that wider distribution of the profits of trade which the Royal Commission take note of as one of the most beneficial changes of recent years. During the prolonged period of 15 years of commercial depression from which England is just emerging, the profits of capitalists engaged in the spinning trade have been steadily falling, while the wages of the operatives have been well maintained. This is the result of limited liability applied to co-operative production. In the borough of Oldham—I speak from memory, as I have not the exact figures by me here—there are some 80 limited spinning mills, which have a share capital of three millions sterling, and a loan capital of a little over three millions, or more than six millions in all. Now, this capital has been in a very large degree supplied out of the savings of the working classes. It is a curious fact that the working man does not, as a rule, like to put his money into shares. He does not care to run any risk with his small capital. But he gladly lends it to the limited companies at a fixed rate of interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 per cent. The "limiteds" are managed for the most part by working men, and all who are employed in them are interested in getting the utmost amount of work out of the machinery, and producing yarn as cheaply as possible, so that the concern may pay its way without yielding extravagant profits to the shareholders. The result is that these companies have on an average paid an average dividend of only 3 per cent. since their creation, in addition to the fixed interest on loan capital. But all the time the work people have been well employed at good wages.

Of course, the private mill-owner feels the pressure of this competition, and rages furiously against it. He would blow up all the limited mills with dynamite if he dared ; but as this would not be prudent, he contents himself with asking the Government to cripple them by taking away, or greatly restricting, their borrowing powers. The operatives themselves are quite willing to agree to such regulations as are proposed in the Bill of the Associated Chambers, but any attempt to deprive the "limiteds" of the right to raise capital by means of loans would be strenuously and lightly resisted.

I trust that you wil be able to find room for this defence of the main provisions of a Bill which I am not sanguine enough to suppose that a private member with little or no influence can pass through the House of Commons, but which embodies the results of prolonged discussion by trading and industrial experts. The hesitation of the Government to bring forward the Bill promised in the Queen's Speech is inexplicable. It is generally understood that a Ministerial Bill was prepared last year on the lines of the measure approved by the Associated Chambers. The Lord Chancellor has since, it is rumoured, taken the matter out of the hands of the Board of Trade, and is engaged in drafting a new Bill himself. But I fear the *Times* is right in saying that the Session is now too far advanced for anything to be done. If this be the case, the Government has lost a great opportunity, for although both Houses of Parliament swarm with directors of limited liability companies, the scandals arising out of the present state of things are too notorious to allow any serious attempt to amend the law to be unfairly obstructed. I hope that, at all events, the Government will give this measure of legislation precedence over the Bill lately announced by the Prime Minister for changing the constitution of the House of Lords. Many people want to end the Upper House, but nobody concerns himself about mending it except a few eldest sons of peers who want to disestablish their own fathers. The Prime Minister scoffs at these young gentlemen ; and yet, oddly enough, he himself cannot let the House of Lords alone.

OPENING OF THE SAMARCAND RAILWAY.

THE *fetes* in connexion with the opening on the 25th ult. of the Samarcand section of the Transcaspian Railway, of which we published in a brief telegraphic intimation, commenced with a reception given by General Annenkoff at Chardjui, at which all the invited European guests were present, and the correspondent of the *Times* sends home the following account :—

On the following day (Saturday) the first passenger train, gaily decorated, and drawn by special locomotives, named after Generals Annenkoff and Rosenbach, proceeded, after safely crossing the part of the railway line repaired after the inundations, over the bridge spanning the Oxus, which structure was much admired. At the next station General Annenkoff and his guests were met by the Beg of Chardjui and also by representatives of the chief of the Karakol district. On Sunday, at a short distance from the terminal station, the train was met by a body of horsemen, who acted as a guard of honour. The military band struck up the national anthem as the train steamed into Samarcand, amid the loud cheers of the assembled crowd. General Annenkoff and his guests were met by General Rosenbach, and all proceeded at once to attend a religious service. Tents had been erected for the Bokharan envoys, whose gorgeous national costumes attracted general attention. The railway battalion of the Turkestan Cossacks with artillery was drawn up on the ground and numerous Russian officials and others were present. The railway was declared open and 21 guns were fired, while the crowd enthusiastically applauded. Later in the day a grand banquet was given by General Annenkoff, at which were toasted the Emperor, the Empress, the Heir Apparent, the Emir of Bokhara, General Rosenbach, and General Annenkoff—the latter being undoubtedly the hero of the occasion. Many congratulatory telegrams were received. In the evening the town, the ancient ruins and Tamerlane's tomb were brilliantly illuminated. An entertainment was provided for the guests in the shape of native dancers and marvellous feats of jugglers in grotesque costumes, recalling those of the middle ages. The festivities terminated with a supper given by General Rosenbach.

The *Nord* (Brussels) says, with reference to the opening of the Transcaspian railway to-day, that Samarcand, the ancient capital of Tamerlane, enter henceforth into the net of European intercourse. The writer beholds in the construction of this line a great victory over distance, and a valuable precedent, to be followed all over Russia and in Africa, and expresses a belief that the English, seeing that their efforts to prevent Russia from planting herself in Central Asia have been vain, will now seek in a loyal understanding with their rival security for their Indian possessions. Russia, it is added, looks on certain secondary international questions with patience, but in the meantime does not lose time, and when once the *noli me tangere* of her Western frontiers is firmly established, she has only to turn to the opposite side of her domains to see an almost unlimited career opened to her labour and energy. The correspondent says that the encounter between Afghans and Turcomans is considered not to have the slightest importance, and that it is not even known as yet in what circumstances it took place, and whether it was Afghan or Russian territory that was violated.

The *Novoe Vremya* of May 27 publishes a eulogistic article on the opening of the Samarcand section of the Transcaspian Railway, highly extolling General Annenkoff for carrying out the grand enterprise of constructing 1,000 miles of railway under almost insurmountable difficulties in the course of three years at the comparatively small cost of 43,000,000 roubles. At the same time the article points out the temporary character of the railway, and foresees the expenditure of many more millions of roubles and of much time before the line can be perfected. The writer dwells particularly on the importance of the railway as a poineer for Russia's advance in Central Asia, and looks forward to its ultimate connexion with the trade in the Transcaspian region, especially as regards cotton culture, a most vital point, in view of the enormous annual expenditure on cotton of foreign growth. According to published details, the bridge spanning the Oxus consists of four parts, and its total length is two miles, of which 972 fathoms are of wood. The bridge is built on piles and arches.

The *Invalide* publishes an official telegram from the acting chief of the Transcaspian region, dated May 21, stating that the River Askhadadka had suddenly overflowed, owing to heavy rainfalls, and inundated the eastern part of the town of Askhabad. The water was in some parts 3ft. deep. No casualties were reported. The troops were engaged during the night in localizing the overflow, and towards morning the water diminished. The inundation did not affect the railway line. A telegram from Merv of May 26 stated that the height of the water in the Oxus was unusual. At the railway bridge of Chardjui the rise was unprecedented, and between the stations of Kizil Arvat and Askhabad the railway line had been washed away at several points and the the traffic was interrupted.

In connexion with the opening of the terminus of the Transcaspian line in Samarcand, mention may be made of a small pamphlet published by Mr. Vatzlik, and entitled "The Transcaspian Railway ; its importance and future." The author of the work has the advantage, not always possessed by authors, of knowing the country he writes about, besides being personally acquainted with the able and energetic constructor of the line, General Annenkoff, whose part in the extension of the railway he highly and justly extols. The author commences by giving a short history of Russia's movement in Central Asia, with remarks on the men who took a prominent part in that movement. I will give a few extracts from the pamphlet, as the views expressed by M. Vatzlik are identical with those current in intelligent Russian society. Speaking of the importance of the railway, he says :—

"No one knows better than the English do that the Russian Colossus, at present encircling Central Asia with one arm, if he wished to stretch that arm a little further, could reach the historical routes to India—namely, the Bamian and Bolan Passes, and with the other arm encircle the whole of Eastern Asia.

"At the present time the Russo-European system of railroads in the direction of Asia has four terminal points—Tumen, Orenburg, Baku, and Samarcand. The Russo-Persian system of railways will undoubtedly be extended to the Persian Gulf, and its connexion is anxiously expected at one of the stations of the Transcaspian Railway with the railway system of India.

"The construction of the Transcaspian Railway in the space of three years at an expenditure of 43,000,000 roubles is a colossal enterprise, as regards both its civilizing and its political effects. This enterprise seizes upon the vital threads of the power of England. This railway connects at once all the trade routes converging in the Black Sea, with the Caspian by means of one line of railway. From Baku there is direct water communication with Usun Ada ; from that point the Transcaspian Railway connects the aforesaid important routes with the East *via* Askhabad Merv, and the ancient Oxus or Amu Darya. This great enterprise, called into existence, it is true, by military requirements, has been carried out by purely pacific means, and secures for Russia supremacy in Asia, and the success of her military enterprises in that region. The Transcaspian Railway not only fully secures in technical and political respects the re-establishment of the historical routes between the West and East ; it also affords the means of rapidly transporting Russian troops into the heart of Central Asia in case our vital interests are menaced in that quarter.

"Russia must use every effort to convert this railway into an actual Central Asian road and to bring about its connexion with the Indian railway lines. If this is not done England will exert every muscle to paralyze the execution of the project. The existence of the railway will likewise in the future exercise a beneficial influence on the political condition of Bokhara, Afghanistan, Persia, and India. There is no reason henceforth to fear any attempt at hostilities from that side. At the present time Russia has at her disposal a very considerable armed force in Central Asia, in case the necessity arises for advancing against an enemy. At Askhabad, Merv, Sarakhs, Penjdeh, Chardjui, and Kerki, in the direction of India, Afghanistan, or Persia, reserves and supplies can be stored, and rapidly pushed on from all sides. Thus in a comparatively short space of time an army of 100,000 men could be concentrated at the scene of action."

M. Vatzlik is of opinion that the construction of the Trancaspian Railway will tend to a large development of Russian trade with Central Asia, and more particularly with respect to cotton culture in Turkestan, Ferghana, and Samarcand. Moreover, this new line will enable Russian manufacturers to compete in the Central Asian markets with the French and English, and in the end to exclude these latter entirely, and replace their wares in Persia and Afghanistan with exclusively Russian goods. The trade between Russia and Central Asia amounts to about 30,000,000 roubles, and consists principally in the exportation of natural products, and the importation of Russian manufactures and grain. The first named must increase with the development of silk and cotton culture.

"It is, however, necessary," remarks M. Vatzlik, "that the Russian Government should take energetic measures to protect the Transcaspian Railway from the pretensions of the English, who are doing all in their power to extend their commercial relations in the possessions of the Shah, under the pretext of exploiting the mineral wealth of Iran ; the real object being to obtain the concession for the construction of an extensive railway system in Persia, and the ultimate object in view being to establish a powerful competition against the Transcaspian Railway and to draw on their side the inhabitants of Khorassan."

In conclusion, the author dwells on the inestimable blessings which will be conferred on the inhabitants of Central Asia when once peace is secured and the mutual interests of England and Russia are joined by the connecting of the Transcaspian Railway with the system of Anglo-Indian lines.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR BRIGHT

MR. JOHN BRIGHT has been suffering from a serious attack of feverish cold and congestion of the lungs. He was to have journeyed to Birmingham on May 28, but, of course, all his engagements were cancelled.

A Manchester correspondent on May 30 wrote :—Mr. Bright's illness is so serious as to cause great anxiety to his family, though there was a gratifying improvement in his condition yesterday. During Monday night he was at first restless, but later he slept soundly for four hours, and he had some further refreshing sleep yesterday, the result being that the fever abated a good deal ; the danger is in his physical weakness. It is long since he was in fairly robust health, and of late his weakness has been very marked. He has been suffering from a bad cold for a fortnight, and the cold has been accompanied by loss of appetite. On Wednesday or Thursday last it is thought that he caught a chill, but in what way is not known. Although weak, he walked from his residence, One Ash, on Sunday morning to the Friends' Meeting House in George Street, and this without his greatcoat. On Monday morning, after his ordinary bath, he was seized with a shivering fit, the first symptoms of his present illness. Mr. John Albert Bright, his eldest son, reached Rochdale from Blackpool about half past ten in the forenoon, and at once telegraphed back to Blackpool for Dr. Hayle, Mr. Bright's medical adviser, who was spending a short holiday at the seaside. Dr. Hayle returned at once, and found Mr. Bright sitting up. On examining him Dr. Hayle saw that he was suffering from congestion of the lungs, and he at once advised him to go to bed. Under the most favourable conditions he will be confined to bed for several weeks. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Clark, is nursing him. A very large number of telegrams of inquiry have reached One Ash, including a message from the Prince of Wales.

On May 30 Dr. Hayle made a minute examination, and found that the left lung was still affected, though not so seriously as on the previous day, and that there was every sign of a continued improvement.

When the mail left Mr. Bright's condition was further improved. The Queen has sent a telegram from Balmoral expressing her sympathy and inquiring as to the health of Mr. Bright.

A SOCIAL ISHMAEL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* gives the following account of the murder of a warder in the Strangeways Goal, at Manchester, and of the man Jackson *alias* Graham who perpetrated it :—

The murder of a warder by a prisoner in Strangeways Gaol, the escape of the murderer wearing prison garb in broad daylight, his subsequent audacious behaviour, and his prolonged elusion of the police have caused an immense sensation in Manchester. The man's antecedents and the deliberation and brutality, with which the crime was committed, seem to prove that he is a scoundrel of a type very similar to the notorious Charles Peace, and equally as dangerous. John Jackson, *alias* Edward Graham, the missing murderer has been for a number of years a social Ishmael. His professed trade is that of a plumber and painter, but his main occupation has been burglary. In that he has displayed exceptional daring and skill. His last appearance in a Court of law was at the recent Salford Assizes, when he was convicted for having on March 29, broken into a house at Eccles and stole some trifling property [illegible], suggest- [illegible] of deliberate temerity rather than of accident, that late on Tuesday night or early yesterday morning—only a few hours, at all events, after the murder of Warder Webb—he broke into the house of a Salvation Army catain at Oldham, and that with keys abstracted therefrom he afterwards entered the Salvation Army captain at Oldham and that with keys abstracted therefrom he afterwards entered the Salvation Army barracks and enjoyed himself at his leisure. This is the second time that he has broken into the same person's residence for the Oldham police are convinced that Jackson was the actual perpetrator of burglaries at the houses of local Salvationist captains on February 11 and March 28. The sentence passed upon him at Salford Sessions was one of six months' imprisonment. With this exception he had displayed remarkable astuteness in evading the clutches of the law. There is only too much reason to believe that he was concerned in numerous robberies in the Manchester district, and also at Bradford, Huddersfield, Hull, and places even more remote. The police of the various towns could not, however, except in the particular case cited, prove his guilt, though morally certain of it. At the time of his arrest he was escaping from the house he had sought to plunder at Eccles, and he was secured by a constable whose suspicions had been aroused. He resisted the officer, but, after a short struggle, was apprehended. In his possession were then found a couple of jemmies. He is a slightly-built fellow, about 4ft. 6in. in height, and the gaol officials never imagined that he would attempt a murderous attack on a warder. Early on Tuesday evening he was told off to do some slight repairs to the gas-fittings in an upper room in the matron's house. Assistant Warder Webb accompanied him, and the two were virtually isolated from the occupants of the lower part of the residence. The possibility of escape under the circumstances seems to have flashed upon Jackson, and he contrived to put his scheme into execution. A report of the affair drawn up by the Governor yesterday suggests that, while Webb was stooping to examine the pipes, Jackson struck him a terrific blow on the back of the head with a hammer he had been using, crashing in the unfortunate man's skull rendering him insensible. Webb, it may here be mentioned, was as tall and finely built a man as his assailant is puny. The cool methodical behaviour of the culprit threafter was positively amazing. He calmiy rifled Webb's pockets and appropriated the money he found there. He drew off the unconscious man's boots and exchanged them for his own, and he also took possession of his socks. With the hammer he made a hole in the roof sufficiently large for him to wriggle out of. From the roof he reached another still lower, then scaled a wall about 10ft. from Southill-street, and, having dropped to the ground, made off. The matron stated that about the time the murder was committed she, hearing strange noises upstairs, ascended to the room whither Webb and Jackson had gone. Finding it locked inside she concluded that something was amiss and called out, "Open the door." "All right," answered some one inside. Presently, she raised an alarm and two or three male officers at once attended. The door was burst open and Webb was found weltering in his blood. Of the culprit there was no trace, though, of course, the hole in the roof told its own tale. The injured man was attended by the prison doctors, but his case was manifestly hopeless, and he soon succumbed. Meanwhile the hue and cry against the murderer had been raised. Constables scoured the district in all directions. The houses in a poor district where Jackson was likely to make for were searched, his description was telegraphed to the police officials of neighbouring towns, and the vigilance of the trackers was not relaxed throughout the night. All efforts to trace the fugitive nevertheless proved futile. Yesterday forenoon, however, information reached Manchester of the double burglary at Oldham, eight miles distant, and an exchange of despatches soon confirmed the impression that a clue had been obtained. A house in Park-road, Oldham, had been broken into, and from it were taken an overcoat, a linen jacket, a brown tweed vest, a bottle of porter, and a quantity of cigars. The same man afterwards broke into the house of Thomas Wood, a Salvation Army captain, where he stole £1 16s., a tweed coat, and the keys of the Salvation Army barracks. In the house of the Salvationist he left a note, in which were written the words :—"Good-bye captain. Though lost to sight to memory dear. Yours truly, Shakespeare." On the other side were some figures indicating the amount of money he stole, and the words "Good-bye, yours truly." The identity of the Oldham burglar with the Manchester murderer has been ascertained in a curious way. On the scene of his first nocturnal depredation on Tuesday night he left behind him two socks. A Manchester detective, who proceeded thither yesterday, has pronounced one of these socks which Jackson wore in goal, and the other to be one of the pair stripped from off the feet of the murdered warder Up to the time of telegraphing the murderer was still at large.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., or the Co-operative Stores, the valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bedroom, blackwood and teakwood furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, China and Japanese vases, 3, 4, and 6 lights hanging argand lamps, Brussel carpets, firstrate oleographs, in gilt frame, an iron safe on stand, almyras, cabinets, &c. &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, situated at Girgaum Breach Candy Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Gunpatrao Mahadhowrao and Poolajee Madhowrao, the mortgagors, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Girgaum Breach Candy Road at Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 310 square yard, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Bhavantrao Venkeyjee, on or towards the West by the said Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property of the late Succaram Nillajee, and on or towards the South by the property, formerly belonging to the late Moroba Sadashewjee, and now by the new building belonging to Messrs. Ardasar Bazonjee and Sorabjee Bazonjee, pleaders, which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 44, New No 259, old Survey No 394 and New Survey No 260, and which said dwelling-house was formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No 615, and is now assessed under Ward Nos 4212-13, and street Nos 383-85 and Ward No 4214, and street No 2, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Khandarao Morojee, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th June.

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18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

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Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

THE rains, which were generally expected to have set in regularly on the 9th instant, still hold off; but notwithstanding the continuance of comparatively fine weather, business generally has been as quiet as if we were in the middle of the S.-W. monsoon. Cotton, in which there was a fair business doing for the time of year when our last mail left, has latterly become very dull; Wheat also has been neglected; and in Oil Seeds, which have been more wanted than other articles of export, transactions have been on only a moderate scale, and are now much curtailed. The struggle towards a higher level which Exchange appeared about to make at this time last week led to nothing; and after some fluctuations, rather in feeling, however, than in rates, we close at the same quotation as ruled last Thursday for Demand Bank Bills and 1-32d. lower for 3 months' sight Credits. Government Paper has been very steady, and this evening's price for Four per cent. is the same as that by last mail. Shares have, on the whole, been pretty active as regards the principal item, and the changes in our list generally indicate an increased appreciation of Mill Scrip. Freights have been steady, and some little advance has been established in rates; but demand is languid. In Imports, the position is unchanged, and likely to remain so until the progress of the S.-W. monsoon shall have afforded some fresh data for future prospects and operations.

The Banks and a number of mercantile offices have been closed this afternoon out of respect to the memory of the late German Emperor.

MONEY.—The anticipation of lower rates of Discount, expressed in our last report, was realized last Thursday, when the directors of the Presidency Bank reduced their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 5 per cent. The Bank's Statement, issued this afternoon, shows an increase in the Cash Balance of 3⅝ lakhs which, however, would not have existed but for a material addition to Government Deposits; for, as will be noticed from the figures which we give below, Discounts had increased to the extent of 10½ lakhs, and the net extension of trade demand, as far as the Bank is concerned, was nearly 9½ lakhs. This state of things is not likely to continue, and money in the open market shows signs of greater ease every day.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	10,75,985
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	"	1,28,248
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	16,879
Government Securities	Nil.	"	Nil.
Loans	Dec.	"	67,709
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	10,26,694
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	2,16,274
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	3,64,234

EXCHANGE.—A firmer tone was noticeable in this market on last Tuesday, but no actual advance took place, and rates closed for the mail as quoted in our last report, with quotations for Bank Demand and Wire Transfer for July and August 1-32d. above those for ready business, and for September and thereafter, another 1-32d. higher. Some Bank Demand was placed at 1s. 4⅛d., and ready Bank Telegraphic was offering at one time at 1s. 4 3-32d., but there was little enquiry for this medium of remittance, though it transpired that a big line of forward Wire Transfer was booked to one firm on the previous day, at 1s. 4⅛d. Next day was a fairly steady tone having prevailed, but with very little doing, and small inclination on any side to operate pending the result of Council allotments being known. A few lots of 3 months' sight Credits, for this month's delivery, were placed, in the earlier part of the day, at 1s. 4 7-32d; and one transaction between Banks in Wire Transfer for October, at 1s. 4 5-32d; also a little ready Telegraphic, at 1s 4 3-32d. Thereafter the market continued quiet but steady, but with a rather easier feeling towards the close on Thursday, owing to the signs of still cheaper money apparent from the state of the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, and the reduction of the bank's rates of discount on that day. Demand for Bank Paper was still very limited, and few private Bills were offering, the only important transaction in the latter which transpired having been a sale of some £30,000 by one firm, at 1s. 4 5-32d. There were buyers of 3 months' sight Paper for all this month at 1s. 4 7-32d. for sterling, and 171¼ for Francs; but sellers did not come out to any extent. On Friday there was a weakish tendency in rates and Bank Bills and Wire Transfer were the turn lower than the previous day's closing quotations, three months' sight Credits being unchanged. A fair business was done in ready Telegraphic, between banks, at 1s. 4 3-32d., and in sales of the same to houses, for November-December transfer, at 1s. 4⅛d.; but Mercantile Bills were still very scarce. The market opened on Saturday with a rather easier feeling, but rates remained quite unchanged. News of a very strong tenor from China tended to steady the market after the opening, but business was almost at a standstill, no transactions of importance having transpired on any line. Yesterday's rates were quoted all round this morning with a flat feeling; but the banks closed at one o'clock for the reason given above, and up to that time no transaction of importance transpired on any line. We quote forward Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d., and ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4 ⅛d.	"
Do.	4	"	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Credits	3	"	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Documents	3	"	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Francs	3	"	171¼	"
Do.	6	"	172¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a rather weaker feeling apparent in this market last Tuesday, and Four per cents. for cash were quoted at 99 15-16; with the account rate at 99¾; and the July settlement at 99 9-16. Sellers on the last two lines came forward pretty freely, and rates drooped one per cent., the money rate for Fours at closing for the mail having been 99⅞. Next day, although there was little doing for either of the accounts and next to nothing for money, higher rates were quoted, par having been named in the earlier part of the day for Fours for cash; but subsequently the rate weakened a little, and 99 15-16 was quoted for money; 99 13-16 for the end of this month; and 99 9-16 for the July account. For the next two days the market remained quiet but steady at the rates last quoted, with very little business passing for money, and comparatively few bargains being booked for either account. On Saturday there was a firmer feeling, and par was again quoted for Fours for cash, the account rates being also called 1-16 per cent. higher; but little business was reported. Saturday's rates were again quoted this morning, but in close 1-16 per cent. lower for Fours, at 99 15-16 for money. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper was called 105 at one time, but latterly 104¾ has been the almost nominal rate.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds have advanced ½ per cent., say to 108. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 106¼.

SHARES.—There was some activity in this market for a day or two after last mail left; but latterly there has been a quieter feeling with little enquiry for Mill Scrip, excepting the shares of a few favourite concerns. Compared with our quotations last week, this evening's prices for Spinning and Weaving shares show in the majority of cases more or less advance; though in some instances a decline has been established. Indian Manufacturing Shares have advanced Rs. 30; Morarji Gokuldas, Rs. 25; Sholapore, Rs. 20; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Empress, and Khatao Mucconji, Rs. 15 each; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 10; [illegible]bay United, Central India, James Greaves, Bo[illegible]een, Rs. 5 each; and Anglo-Indian, and [illegible] the other hand, Alliance and City of Rs. 2. On t[illegible]clined Rs. 10 each; Lakhmidas Bombay have de[illegible]stan and Sunderdas, Rs. 5 Khimji, Rs. 7½; Hindu[illegible]iental, Rs. 2½; and each; Presidency, Rs. 3; O[illegible]hares, Bombay Leopold Bleaching, Rs. 2. In Press s[illegible]llaneous are Rs. 5, and Mofussil Rs. 2½. In Misce[illegible] shares, Badham, Pile are Rs. 5 higher. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining, Kemp and Co., are Re. 1 higher; and Bombay Telephone are down to the same extent.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand for *Grey Shirtings* continues very poor, and rates are barely supported, notwithstanding the firm attitude which holders endeavour to maintain in view of moderate stocks and the difficulty of replacing present supplies. We hear that very few indents are going forward. In other descriptions of *Grey Goods* there is no change whatever, and we call the market very quiet all round. The same report applies to *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red* and *Printed Goods*. The off-take from the Bazaar during the week is put down at only 2,000 packages. In *Local Goods* the feeling is extremely quiet, but the firm attitude of spinners prevents rates from giving way. Correspondents of Shanghai firms here are reported to have received telegrams to purchase about 500 bales of China descriptions on the basis of 7¾ annas per lb. Demand from the districts continues unusually slack. The total Sales of *Local Goods* for the past week are called 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—Business in *imported* has been on about the same moderate scale as before, and the market is quiet at unaltered prices. *Local Spinnings* are weak, and rates are barely maintained; and dealers are effecting sales at lower prices than spinners will accept.

METALS generally are rather out of demand, as is not unusual at this time of the year: a small business is reported in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*, the market for the former being quiet, and for the latter steady; but in each case at unchanged prices. *Iron*, also, has been taken to a small extent only; but prices are quoted as before in a quiet market.

COALS.—There has been a lull in this market and both buyers and sellers have come to a standstill. Outward freights are high, and it is expected will continue so till the end of the year. The arrivals, however, have been on a large scale, and considerable additions have been made to the stock on the bunders, which is now estimated at 50,000 tons. Prices here should, therefore, stand, for some time to come, below the Home level, and the demand will be more or less restricted, as the bunder stock moves but slowly during the monsoon months. A lot of 1,000 tons Watson's Hartley (Scotch) per s. s. City of Dublin, to arrive, fetched Rs. 20 per ton. This transaction, however, home people were unable to repeat. Powell's Duffryn in harbour realized Rs. 22½ per ton, and resales of July-August, Rs. 23¼ per ton. We quote:

Powell's .... Rs. 22½ per ton.
Davison's .... " 21 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been very quiet throughout the greater part of the week under review, and latterly, in sympathy with the advices regarding the staple from Liverpool, and in the almost complete absence of enquiry here, the tone has become decidedly dull. Prices, however, have not given way, but have been steady, with some little advance in Oomra kinds, dealers not being anxious, now that their stock is warehoused, to induce sales by a concession in prices; particularly as they generally believe that between now and the advent of the new crop, the deficiency of the present season's outturn must make itself felt. The daily purchases during the week have generally been on a small, or at most on a moderate, scale; and on Saturday there was nothing doing. Dharwar has been in more request than any other growth, and some 2,500 bales are reported to have changed hands at prices ranging from Rs. 203 to Rs. 210 according to quality. Bengals, though less wanted than Dharwar, have still been in fair enquiry, and have been taken to the extent of our 1,500 bales, at Rs. 188 to Rs. 193. Oomra descriptions have not been in much favour, excepting Jalgaum, of which some 1,700 bales have been bought at Rs. 190-199, the Barsee, at Rs. 218; and Khangaum, at Rs. 209. In Dhollera kinds a few hundred bales each have been taken of Bhownuggar, at Rs. 214; and Wadwan at Rs. 206. Westerns have been in some demand, but the high rates asked by sellers have checked business, and only a few hundred bales of ready stuff have been placed, at Rs. 197-9. A little Compta and Vingorla has been taken, at Ri. 171-8¼; and a little Ginned Compta, at Rs. 206 per candy.

We subjoin the native estimate of the stocks of Cotton in godown (which we consider fairly reliable) and the comparison with the two previous seasons is interesting:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Dholleras, Bhownuggur, &c. ...	30 500	27,000	41,000
Verawul, Cutch &c.	7,000	6,000	10,000
Omras, Julgaum, Barsi, &c. ..	83,000	80,000	61.000
Comp as Westerns	17,000	15,000	12 000
Bengal	16,000	23,000	15,000
Broach	4.000	..	1,000
Darwar	5,000	6,000	1.000
Persian and Sundries..	2,500	3,000	5,000
Total Bales	1,65,000	1,60,000	1,50,000

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *viâ* Canal, without commission:—

Cotton.	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 194	— 3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 189	= 3⅞d.
Do. Good.	" 183	= 3¾d.
(Oomra) Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 214	— 4⅜d.
Do. Good "	" 209	— 4 9-32d.
Do. F.G.F. "	" 199	= 4 1-16d.
Khandeish, Good,	" 194	= 3 31-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	" 186	— 3 13-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good.	" 193	— 3 31-32d.
Do. Good	" 190	— 3 29-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	" 183	= 3¾d.
Dhollera, Fine,	" 222	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 212	— 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	" 202	— 4⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 209	= 4 9-32d.
Westerns, Good.	" 198	— 4 1-16d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	208,600	259,000
Oomras—		
Berar	197,500	319,500
Khandeish	203,200	267,000
Barsi and Nugger ...	77,600	80,500
Hingunghaut	800	19,800
Dhollera	313,500	316,500
Broach	103,800	109,000
Compta & Dharwar ...	82,500	84,000
Persian & Sind............	57,000	39,500
Westerns & Madras...	10,700	6,700
	1,255,200	1,501,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts	Bales. 1888	Bales. 1887	Bales. 1886
For the week	23,505	26,940	23,809
From 1st Jan. to 16th June	1,206,023	1,355,059	1,285,095
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	26,951	30,412	22,587
From 1st Jan. to 16th June	733,200	936,929	846,408
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,272	2,354	652
From 1st Jan. to 16th June	21,170	24,357	37,767

WHEAT has been in poor demand throughout the week, and the market from quiet, has become dull, while prices are a little easier, all round. We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pessy (91 per cent.)	4 5 9	per cwt.
Do. (85 ")	4 4 9	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4 3 6	"
Red Delhi	4 0 0	"
Hard Yellow	4 5 6	"
Red Ahmedabad	4 2 3	"
Hard Red	3 11 0	"

SEEDS were in better enquiry than Wheat during the greater part of the week, and a moderate business was reported in most descriptions daily until Saturday, when demand fell off, and the market became very quiet in tone, prices, however, being steady at our quotations, say:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	6 1 6	to	6 4 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow.	6 11 0	to	6 11 6	"
Do. Cawnpore Yellow ..	6 6 0	to	6 7 0	"
Do. do. Red......	5 9 0	to	5 10 0	"
Do. Delhi do.	5 9 0	to	5 10 0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	333,036	498,434	359,527
" From 1st Jan. to 16th June	6,960,267	7,689,284	7,206,181
Linseed—For the week	58,082	69,144	56,715
" From 1st Jan. to 16th June	1,861,843	1,788,214	2,922,774
Rapeseed—For the week	87,470	78,021	65,247
" From 1st Jan. to 16th June	1,064,200	565,485	902,691
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	1,319	14,536	10,704
" From 1st Jan. to 16th June	593,980	805,782	775,[illegible]72

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	547,775	450,493	302,337
" From 1st Jan. to 16th June	5,308,943	5,703,061	5,861,190
Linseed—For the week	89,659	15,559	75,606
" From 1st Jan. to 16th June	1,520,858	1,206,636	2,349,892
Rapeseed—For the week	129,204	17,710	52,442
" From 1st Jan. to 16th June	758,464	348,031	653,524
Gingelly Seed—For the week	....	21,969	.....
" From 1st Jan. to 16th June	[illegible]	1,003,046	797,[illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHISHOLM—June 17, at the Sirdar's Mansions, Bombay, Mrs. R. F. Chisholm, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DE VIDA—DE SOUZA—June 4, at St. Peter's, Bandra, Mr. Nicholas Norbert de Vida, Chief Clerk, Steamship Survey Department, Port Office, to Miss Mary Emily, second daughter of Dr. Phillip Clement de Souza, Member of the Municipal Corporation, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Severro de Carvalno of Oporto.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COX—June 13, at Ranchi, the wife of G W S Cox, District Supdt, of Police, of a daughter.

RIVETT-CARNAC—June 14, at Kurseong, the wife of J Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

WARNOCK—June 15, at 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, William Warnock, aged 23 years.

WEARING—June 10, at Tulnah Tea Estate, Darjeeling, of dysentery, John Frederick, the dearly-loved infant son of Frederick Arthur and Emily Wearing, aged 8½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1888.

IT is a coincidence more easily to be appreciated on this side of the equator than on the other that the Australian colonies are at the present moment as much exercised concerning the extermination of the rabbit as concerning the exclusion of the Chinaman from their shares. They offer M. Pasteur a prize of £25,000 if he will rid them of the fecund but destructive rodent; the other problem would be cheaply solved if it could be solved at double the price. For already the Chinese immigrant is spoken of as a potential cause of imperial disruption. Mr. Henniker Heaton has put aside his plan for interoceanic penny postage in order to call attention to the risk that the Empire is running in not settling this matter precisely on the bases on which the colonies insist that it must be settled. "We are now threatened," he writes, "with an immediate crisis, and are reminded that Australia is as large as the United States of America, and has a larger population than America had when she proclaimed her independence." Pleading of this kind does not help statesmen to keep cool in the presence of a delicate and complicated question, but it comes from one of the leaders of a school not distinguished for weighing words in expounding its doctrine. The object, of course, is to persuade the English Government that in this matter it has to think solely of the claims of the colonists, otherwise the famous incident of Boston Harbour may repeat itself in Sydney Harbour one of these days.

Now the colonial case, taken by itself, is very strong, and the Colonial Office would act unwisely if it gave less than due weight to it. The Australians, having a civilization of their own to build up, are entitled to a voice in determining what its ethnological elements shall be. They do not like the Chinaman *per se*, and it is no use telling them that they ought to like him. Their ideal of the civilization which they wish to develop may not be very definite, but it is on its negative side pronounced enough to be exclusive of the Mongolian type. It must be, as the Americans have magniloquently insisted that theirs must be, of the Caucasian type; the Chinaman can have no part in it, and they will not tolerate the presence in their midst of a large community having no part or lot with them. This aspect of the opposition of the colonists to Chinese immigration invites no comment, and it remains after Mr. Storrs Turner and other apologists for the Chinaman have done their best to show that he is clean, honest, moral, and companionable. The Australians do not like the Chinaman as such, any more than the Californians like him, and it would be a waste of words to try to persuade them to look on him as a man and a brother. Nor, we suppose, is it any part of the business of the Colonial Office to argue that he is at least worth board and wages in any country which for its development needs nothing so much as manual labour. On this point the political economists might challenge the Australian policy, and win all along the line. But then political economy takes no account of race distinctions, except so far as they correspond with varying degrees of industrial efficiency, and we have not observed that the colonists have very confidently approached the question on its purely economic side. When they do this we cannot expect people who have been reared in the straitest school of Protectionism to view it too broadly. Such economic apology as has been given for exclusion would, indeed, if pushed to its logical issue, lead at no distant day to a check on immigration in general, and the time may come when the labour interest in Australia will make no distinction between the competition of the carpenter and the shoemaker from Amoy, and his competitor from the overcrowded labour market in England. The Australian colonies, with one exception, have already deliberately adopted the policy of protection against each other and against the rest of the world, and they would need to make no new departure in principle if they extended to foreign labour the measures of exclusion which are already in full operation against the products of foreign labour. It may seem astonishing that a community of only two-and-a-half millions, possessing a territory of as many square miles, should be thus blind to the part that industry must play in the development of their resources. But the colonies are in these matters the masters of their own destiny, and they would resent the lesson in political economy which all the world is ready to give them, especially if the lesson came to them with the authority of the Secretary of State.

There is, however, one aspect of the question which her Majesty's Government are obliged to present to them, although it is very likely that they will not fully appreciate it. Our treaty engagements with the Chinese stand in the way of the policy of exclusion which is being preached up and down the country in Australia. Three times over we have guaranteed that the Chinese shall enjoy in British territory the full security for their persons and property which the Chinese, on their part, have guaranteed in Chinese territory to the subjects of the Queen. There is undoubtedly a distinction between the use which the subjects of the two Powers have made of the rights reciprocally guaranteed under these treaties. England has as yet planted no other than commercial colonies, small, select, and self-contained, in Chinese territory. China, on the other hand, has already sent fifty thousand of her people to Australia, and the reports of the Chinese Commissioner who a couple of years since visited all the Chinese settlements in the Dutch Indies, the Straits, and Australasia, plainly indicated that it was the intention largely to foster emigration to the countries where the Chinaman was well treated, and especially to Australia. It would be open to her Majesty's Government to say that this large and continuous influx of Chinese into British colonies was not contemplated when the treaty engagements were contracted which are now pleaded in support of Chinese claims. But while these engagements remain they must effectually bar the way to the high handed policy of exclusion which the colonists have asked for. The Intercolonial Conference on the subject, while it seems to have been as resolute in its objection to the Chinese as the Australian press and public opinion have been, has recognized the necessity of going to work in a legal way. It asks the Imperial Government to endeavour to negotiate a treaty with China similar to that lately concluded with the United States, the effect of which, while it prohibits the immigration of Chinese labourers, gives free entrance to Chinamen of the professional classes or to others possessing £200 and taking their wives with them. If a way can thus be found out of the difficulty it will not be incumbent on the Imperial Government to point out to the Australian colonies the disadvantages which they will impose upon themselves by excluding cheap labour from a new country. The problem is essentially an international one, and in attempting to solve it the Government must think of the Imperial as well as of the colonial interests involved. The Chinese Government, whom Sir John Pope Hennessey quite erroneously represented the other day as being indifferent on the question, have shown a firm resolve to stand upon their treaty rights, and neither in policy nor in equity can Lord Salisbury endeavour to minimise our obligations to a Power which is to-day friendly and may to-morrow be a valued ally. The Australians, whom Mr. Henniker Heaton and the Imperial Federation League have represented to be filled full with the Imperial idea, ought to be trusted to realize that aspect of the question. In any event it is no part of our policy to break faith with our only ally in Asia—with the Power whose friendship may some day more than make up for the loss of influence which England sustained on this continent when Persia fell under the sway of Russia.

DEATH has disclosed what Sir Morell Mackenzie and Doctor Virchow with all the appliances of science at their command were unable to ascertain—that the malady against which the Emperor Frederick struggled so long and so bravely was really cancer. Sir Morell Mackenzie never committed himself to an opinion. He held his judgment in suspense, maintaining that the symptoms which the German faculty assumed to conclusively establish the cancerous nature of the affection were not sufficient to place the matter beyond doubt. Professor Virchow submitted portions of the morbid growth to careful microscopic examination and declared them not to be cancerous. Like the English physician, he held that the evidence was not sufficient to justify a dogmatic declaration. The result shows that the scepticism of these two eminent men was at fault, and that those who took the more gloomy view were unfortunately right. Nevertheless the scientific caution of Sir Morell Mackenzie and the German Professor—a pathologist of European reputation—leaves nothing to regret. Had they taken for granted what the evidence did not justify them in assuming, that the case was really—as it in fact was—one of cancer up the larynx, the excision of that organ would have been infallibly effected, and the end would have been hastened by some months. All the operations for the excision of cancer of the larynx which have been recently carried out on the Continent have rendered death, not indeed more certain, but more prompt. Perhaps in most instances the acceleration of the inevitable end is merciful; at all events it may be accepted as a not unmixed calamity, seeing that every such dread experiment gives at least hope of a result different from that otherwise to be awaited as the ox awaits the stroke of the pale. That the Emperor Frederick's life was prolonged sufficiently to enable his name to be enrolled in the illustrious roll of German Kaisers is due to the firmness of Sir Morell Mackenzie, who refused to believe in the necessity of an operation which, if not justified by the presence of cancer, was not required, and if so justified, was certain to uselessly abridge a precious life.

AN article appears in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* by a distinguished French numismatist, M. Arthur Engel, on the valuable collection of coins made by Dr. Da Cunha, of Bombay. The writer considers the collection so remarkable as to require special attention, consisting as it does of 27,000 coins of gold, silver, copper and lead. Many of these are very rare, and most of them in good preservation. They are divided into fourteen series, beginning with Alexander the Great, coming down to the Seleucidæ, the Parthians and the Sassanidæ, the Indo-Scythians, the early Muhammadan conquerors, the Pathan Sultans, those of the European settlers, Portuguese, Dutch, French and English, with those of Burma, Siam, China, Japan and other countries. M. Engel hopes that Dr. Da Cunha will find time to complete his series of monographs upon the coins of the Indo-European colonists. He does justice to the enthusiasm and industry of other collectors in India, amongst them Mr. C. J. Rodgers, of Umritsur, who has collected 10,000 coins in the Punjab and the adjacent country, covering the period from the time of Alexander's invasion down to the present century. The writer regards India as the land of promise for numismatists. The coins of Nero and Agrippina have been found at Calicut, while in the Bombay Presidency the drachmas of the Parthian Kings have been found. Old coins are preserved by the pious with feelings of religious veneration; no doubt this circumstance has contributed to the survival in India of the great number of coins which are to be found in all parts of India.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C.I.E., for some time Sub-Editor of the *Ceylon Observer*, subsequently Editor of the *Madras Times*,—whose name is well-known in Southern India in connection with his share in the work of distributing the Famine Relief Fund, the £800,000 raised in England by the Lord Mayor's Committee in response to his memorable telegram which put an end to all official doubts as to the reality of the visitation which was desolating the Madras Presidency,—is about to institute an action for libel against the editors of the *Ceylon Observer*, and assesses his damages at Rs. 10,000. The alleged libel consisted of a statement that Mr. Digby had shown the accounts of his then employer, the proprietor of the *Observer*, to outsiders who were planning a rival paper. For this injurious statement there was no shadow of foundation. It was withdrawn, and apologised for in a certain grudging sense. The apology was not accepted. Mr. Digby is of course the best judge of the course incumbent on him under the circumstances, but those who know his worth and his high character will regret that he should allow such an incident to disturb him and entail the trouble and expense of a journey from London to Colombo and back again.

WE hear that the Managing Board of the Victoria Technical Institute have appointed Mr. J. P. Phythian, a gentleman prominently connected with technical education in the North of England at Oldham and Manchester, to the office of Principal of the Bombay Institute, and that the new Principal has arrived and assumed charge of his duties.

IN accordance with a Government notification, the flags at the Bombay Secretariat, the Sailors' Home, the Castle flag-staff, the P. and O. Company's office, the several Consulates, &c., as well as of many vessels in the harbour, were hoisted half-mast high yesterday, when the funeral of the late Emperor of Germany was appointed to take place. Sixty minute guns were fired from the Saluting Battery as a mark of respect to his Imperial Majesty's memory.

THE case of an English lady and gentleman, both Presbyterians, who desired to be married in Vienna, has called the attention of the British colony in that city to the fact that marriages between British subjects can only be solemnized in the chapel of the Embassy. The Consul-General in Vienna holds no warrant for the performance of civil marriages as most of his colleagues do in other cities. A remonstrance on this subject was lately addressed to Lord Salisbury, who answered that he could not grant a warrant to the Consul-General for the solemnization of one solitary marriage, but informed his applicants that they could be married before the Consul-General at Budapest. It seems rather hard (the *Times'* correspondent remarks) that Nonconformist couples living here should be put to the expense of undertaking with their friends a five hours' railway journey to the Hungarian capital. Accordingly, the Reverend Francis Gordon, minister of the Presbyterian congregation in Vienna, has forwarded to Lord Salisbury a petition in which he respectfully begs, on behalf of his co-religionists, that a permanent warrant may be granted to the Consul-General for the performance of civil marriages. The reverend gentleman rests his petition on the ground that British subjects residing abroad ought as far as possible to enjoy the same facilities with regard to marriage as at home.

THE subject of sanitation in India, both in rural and urban areas, has been for some time under the consideration of the Government of India, and an important resolution on the question is likely to be shortly issued from the Home Department.

THE services of Mr. H. Peterson, Sessions Judge of Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. The services of Surgeon G. Fink are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces: those of Surgeons H. Dyson and A. Edwards at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

MR. CURSONDASS VULLABDASS has been elected a director of the Queen Insurance Co. of Liverpool, London, and Bombay.

THE directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway propose a dividend of 1s. 6d. per £100 stock in July next, in addition to the guaranteed interest, making in all a distribution of £2 11s. 6d. per cent. for the half-year, less English income-tax, as against £2 18s. 6d. per cent. paid in July last.

IN corroboration of a statement made some time ago to that effect, *Truth* says:—The Queen and one or two members of the Royal Family are desirous of learning Hindustani, and a young Indian Prince is coming to England to act as instructor to the Royal students.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has lent a cabinet of violins to the Bologna Exhibition, and it contains a number of splendid instruments, including very fine specimens of Stradivarius and Amato and Guarnieri, and several beautiful Cremonas. The Duke's contributions excite great interest, and they have been most carefully examined by several eminent amateurs.

THE first fruits of Sir Henry D. Wolff's Mission may be found in the fact that the Shah has just promulgated an edict guaranteeing absolute security to the lives and property of Persians, subject only to the honest execution of civil and religious laws which are to be read in all the Mosques, and copies of them supplied to all the foreign Legations. These are recognised as the only things required to ensure a great expansion and prosperity in trade, and there is much excitement among all classes. A branch of the new Oriental Bank is to be opened in Teheran.

THERE died recently at Forthill, Dover, in his 91st year Thomas B. Rutley, who before the days of railways, conducted the bullion wagons between Dover and London. His books show that he had had over twenty millions of specie under his care. His last consignment was two and-a-half tons of silver, which he brought from London and shipped in the Downs for the East India Company.

AN extraordinary experiment was made at Bone, in Algeria, recently after the execution of a native who had murdered his brother and latter's wife and father-in-law. As the head fell from the guillotine a doctor took it up and spoke a few words. We are assured that various movements of the man's eyes and mouth seemed to show that the words had been heard and understood.

EXILED kings can always find people to make much of the least shadow of a grievance; and it will be a pity if his Majesty Ja Ja's case is settled without the fullest inquiry. At present the case against him is by no means clear. He has been imprudent enough, no doubt, and did not display at one time that awe and respect for the wishes of England which we always like to inspire in potentates of his magnitude. But before sending him off in disgrace to the West Indies, we ought to make sure that he is guilty of graver charges than imprudence and unintentional levity. A little trouble taken now may prevent more hereafter. Sir James Fergusson, indeed, holds out a hope that, when things quiet down, Ja Ja may be sent back to his dominions; but this only makes it more desirable that his temporary deportation should be avoided, unless it is clearly a necessary measure.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

THE *POST MORTEM* EXAMINATION.

POTSDAM, JUNE 18, MORNING.

The autopsy has further disclosed that the larynx of the late Emperor Frederick had been completely destroyed by the cancer, leaving a cavity of the size of a man's clenched fist.

THE FUNERAL.

Owing to the limited space in the Friedenskirche the funeral will be relatively small.

SUMMONING OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, JUNE 17.

The German Reichstag has been summoned to meet on the 25th instant.

THE NEW EMPEROR'S FIRST ACT.

WARLIKE INTERPRETATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 18.

The majority of the French newspapers regard the General Order which was issued to the Army and Navy by the Emperor William II. as warlike.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL OPINION.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The English and the Continental press have published leading articles on the subject of the General Order of the new Emperor of Germany.

They dissent from the warlike interpretation given to it by the French press, and express their belief that the Emperor William's policy will remain pacific.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 18.

The funeral service this morning in connection with the late Emperor was most impressive, and was attended by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the German Consul, Mr. Bartels, the Members of Council, General Solly Flood, and Headquarter Staff, and all Civil and Military officials here. Facility was given to the European soldiers to attend, which they did largely. The Rev. Mr. Cane, Garrison Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Horne, conducted the service, which was plain. Mr. Cane gave a short but effective address in which he referred to a fact that occurred some seventy-two years ago: In one of the most important battles in European History Englishmen and Germans fought side by side, and now they stood together with bared heads round the grave of one who ever had at heart the friendly relationship that existed between these two great peoples who are united by the closest ties into one great family. It was not only those round the grave who mourned the loss, for death had cast a gloom over the whole civilized world. Referring to the Emperor Frederick's prominent position in the world, his virtues and character as a soldier, the Rev. gentleman remarked that the soldier-prince was best known to us, yet none the more was he desirous of peace. Europe felt its tranquillity secure when he was seated on the throne. We have no right to peer into the privacy of the family circle, but when our Princess' affection for her husband was so notorious we feel a bond of sympathy that unites us to the widow which formality cannot hide. All hearts went out with the Queen and family in their sorrow, as there always existed a strong attachment between the two families. A great man he died, for he had not lived in vain. As a soldier he lived and died.

The service closed with a prayer for the nation's benediction.

This evening sixty guns were fired and all shops were closed.

MURDER OF A HAVILDAR.

A shocking murder was committed here last night by a private of the Grenadiers who, when on guard, shot a Havildar. He has disappeared with a rifle and nineteen rounds of ammunition. His whereabouts are not known, and people are somewhat alarmed.

THE NEW VICEREGAL PALACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

A picnic was given last Saturday evening by the Deputy Commissioner, at which Lord and Lady Dufferin and about fifty guests were present, to see the new Viceregal Palace on Observatory Hill lighted up with the electric light. The lighting proved completely successful, and as the building is now almost finished it is expected the Viceroy will be able to move into it by the beginning of next month.

LIEUT. STEWART'S DEATH.

It is improbable that any military expedition will be undertaken to Chittagong hill tracts for the purpose of avenging Lieut. Stewart's death. Other means will be used to coerce the hill tribes.

THE LATE MR. DALGLEISH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The Government of India have telegraphed descriptions of the murderers of Mr. Dalgleish to Pekin, Teheran, and Russia, and have also written to Yarkand and Kashgar on the subject. Rewards of Rs. 5,000 for the capture of Dad Mahomed, the actual murderer, and Rs. 3,000 for his principal accomplice, the Punjabi Fakir Baksh, have been offered.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

The Political Agent at Ladakh reports the news of the whereabouts of Dad Mahomed, Mr. Dalgleish's murderer. The Chinese Government will give him up if caught in Yarkand territory. The Government of India offer Rs. 5,000 for his arrest.

THE HYDERABAD TELEGRAPH SCANDAL.

The *Pioneer* expresses satisfaction in knowing that the clue which led to the discovery of the system of tampering with telegrams in the Secunderabad office was furnished by the office of the *Pioneer*.

THE STRANDING OF THE GANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The Marine Court, which held an inquiry into the stranding of the British barque Ganges at the mouth of the Davy River, at False Point, has found its master, James Hamilton, guilty of negligence in steering the vessel and sentenced—that his certificate as master be suspended for one year with a recommendation to the Lieutenant-Governor that he be granted a chief mate's certificate to enable him to return to England.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 18.

An official order about mourning for the late German Emperor was issued in a black bordered *Gazette Extraordinary* this morning.

The first instalment of boring machinery for the Madras diamond fields has arrived.

Judging by the proceedings at a meeting of the ratepayers, including Eurasians and natives, held to present Mr. Gantz, Barrister, with an address of congratulation on his being elected in two divisions, we are on the eve of lively times in Municipal affairs. Mr. Gantz is evidently going to lead the opposition or to reform the party. He made a vigorous speech condemning the present arrangement for paying high salary to Government nominees, such as a petted and pampered sub-Collector, or a needy and hungry military or private secretary as president. He urges the formation of a strong ratepayers' association in Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day, and the same Company's steamer Arcadia left at the same hour for Colombo and Australia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia arrived here this morning.

LISBON, JUNE 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here on the afternoon of the 14th instant

SUEZ, JUNE 16.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

JUNE 18.

Steamer Domenico Buildino, a left here for Aden and Bombay yesterday at 6 p.m.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet left here for Bombay at 4 p.m., yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 30 day's sight	1-3¼
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¾
4½ per cent. do.	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	42 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 17.

10 p.m.	81·2

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

6 a.m.	83·2
10 a.m.	86·0
2 p.m.	86·6
4 p.m.	86·6

A GLASGOW correspondent wrote to Mr. Ruskin putting a question to him regarding a matter which had been disputed, namely, whether Mr. Ruskin partook of the Holy Communion. The correspondent received the following characteristic reply:—"Brantwood, Coniston. My dear Sir,—I am extremely thankful for the sympathy expressed in your letter, but I fear you have scarcely read enough of 'Fors' to know the breadth of my own creed or communion. I gladly take the bread, water, wine, or meat of the Lord's supper with members of my family or nation who obey Him, and should be equally sure it was His giving, if I were myself worthy to receive it, whether the intermediate mortal hand were the Pope's, the Queen's, or a hedgeside gipsy's. It is not time that fails me for reading, but strength. I am but yesterday back out of the grave, and can read little.—Ever yours gratefully, J. Ruskin."

AN occasion for a new "Judgment of Solomon" arose in a case recently tried at Toulouse. Mdlle. Julie Delga, a *demi-mondaine*, affirmed she gave birth to a boy six years ago, and that she took it to a midwife, who, to get rid of it, in her turn gave it to another *demi-mondaine*, Mdlle. Philomène Scard. For some reason, which was not ascertained in Court, Mdlle. Scard had the infant registered as her own son, and has since then treated him as such. Though Julie Delga at first wanted not to be troubled with her offspring a little while age she determined to find out what had become of it. She was told it had been confided to Philomène Scard, but when the mother claimed it the latter, who had grown very fond of the little boy, would not give him up, and produced the certificate of birth to prove he was her son. The evidence was, however, against her, as was also the striking likeness existing between the boy and Julie Delga. Mdlle. Scard was, therefore, ordered to restore the child to its mother within eight days, after which she will be fined fifty francs a day for illegally retaining possession of the child till she places him in the hands of Julie Delga. Notwithstanding this judgment, Mdlle. Scard is said to be determined to brave the law and to keep the boy by hiding him.

ACCORDING to intelligence from St. Petersburg, the Czar, in an audience he has just given to a deputation inviting him to the Ninth Centenary of the Conversion of Russia to Christianity, an event which is to be celebrated in July at Kieff, spoke as follows:—"I sincerely wish," or, as another version has it, "I hope that this Jubilee may not be disturbed by warlike events. All my efforts are directed towards securing peace to Russia." It is further reported that the general meeting of the Slav Benevolent Society, held last week at St. Petersburg, was attended, not only by the Grand Duke Vladimir, but by the Adjutant-General Richter and all the Russian Ministers, in addition to some 4,000 persons representing the highest classes of Russian society. The new President of the Association, General Ignatieff, in his address adverted to the approaching Jubilee, and expressed the wish that "he might soon see all the Slavs in the world united under one faith, with one tongue as one nation. With this pious aspiration, observes the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, it is instructive to compare the Manifesto just issued by the National Liberal Party of Roumania. That document states that, under the pretext of protecting the Orthodox faith and liberating Christian nationalities, Russia is pursuing a policy of conquest, a policy in which she finds Independent Roumania a barrier in her way. Hence, says the Manifesto, arise Russia's endeavours to prevent this consolidation of Roumania.

GOING OR STAYING?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There was better warrant for saying that Major Selby, R.E., is going to Europe and cannot be a candidate for the vacant seat on the Town Council than your contemporary apparently has for declaring the statement in question to be "wholly inaccurate and without foundation."

If you will turn to the report of the meeting of the Corporation of June 11th, in your issue of June 13th, you will find that when conjuring the people of Bombay to spend plenty of money on the new Municipal buildings Major Selby deemed it useful to give as a reason for doing so that he would not have to pay a pie the more whatever was spent. In answer to his own question "Did the ratepayers object to spending money?" he said: "Ten lakhs for the offices alone without the land would be required. He was himself leaving Bombay, and would be present only at two more meetings of the Corporation. But he wished to say that he stood by the report of the Committee, which showed that a considerable outlay on suitable offices," &c., &c. He said this with great pathos, and indeed repeated it, so that all his hearers might understand what a loss they were to shortly undergo.

Now having stated twice over that he was about to leave Bombay and would have nothing more to say on Municipal matters, is it possible that Major Selby has authorised a newspaper to contradict the statement that he is proceeding to Europe, and to assert that there was no foundation for that statement?

June 18. COUNCILLOR.

THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it my duty to bring to the notice of the public a strange feature of the present working of the Elphinstone High School. The school closed for the vacation, I believe, on the 22nd April and reopened on the 11th June. One would have thought, therefore, that teachers as well as their pupils, after fully invigorating themselves during the long vacation, would at once set about their work with energy and vigor. But one is surprised to hear that almost all the classes are left to themselves, and the teachers engaged in the preparation of catalogues and in drawing up questions for the ensuing examination. The boy in whom I am interested tells me that not a single hour out of the thirty-three hours that he was in the class-room from the 11th up to the 15th instant, was devoted to the instruction of boys. As I was myself connected with educational institutions, primary as well as secondary, I am not prepared to admit that the drawing up of questions for boys or any other work not connected with the regular instruction of students should take up so many valuable hours. Before the school closed for the vacation boys were given distinctly to understand that they should prepare themselves for the examination that would come off in the month of June, and it is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that they were tolerably prepared for the examination and that no additional time was necessary for that purpose. As a matter of fact, with the exception of a very few industrious students—who certainly required no additional time—most of the boys busied themselves in making all sorts of inquiries of their young friends, relating their adventures in the long vacation, and modestly concealing from one another their preparedness for the coming examination. The boy in whom I take interest tells me that he and many of his friends did absolutely nothing in the class—because many of them, he says, were already prepared in their own way, and even if they were not prepared, it would be very difficult for them to study with fixed attention when there are so many temptations to talk over serious matters with the books held before them so as to conceal their faces from the busy master. As I was myself a student and a teacher, I can thoroughly appreciate and corroborate the above account of the manner in which boys spend their time when left to themselves, especially when they meet after the close of the vacation. If the teachers had been requested to draw up questions during the long vacation, such an unjustifiable waste of the valuable time of boys and of public money would certainly have been avoided. Terminal examinations in Colleges and High Schools are always held before the commencement of the May vacation, and it passes my comprehension why the Elphinstone High School should have departed from this wholesome custom. Parents have a right to be informed of the moral and intellectual progress of their sons at school, and it is to be regretted that they are as yet in the dark in regard to matters with which they ought to have been rendered familiar before the commencement of the vacation. Had the terminal examination been held in the month of April, boys would have been promoted to higher classes also in the same month and they would have by this time entered upon a fresh course of study with fresh spirits and energy as in other educational institutions. As it is, it will be nearly two or three weeks before the school will be able to go on with the regular work of instruction. The departure from the established custom will, I believe, be found very inconvenient and even troublesome to teachers as well as their pupils, and in no way economical in the long run, and it ought not, in my opinion, to have been resorted to unless there was a clear justification for it—a justification which many parents and guardian will be glad to learn, since they have not as yet known this year how their sons and wards fared at school in the last term.

June 17. AN INDIGNANT GUARDIAN.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr A Rea	Rev J Milne Rae
Mr and Mrs Doran	Mrs Humphreys & daughter
Depy Surg-General Brooke Smith	Mr J H Apjohn
	Mr Ed Baker

FOR LONDON.

Comdr A Carpenter, RN	Col R H Tuglis
Capt J S Nicholson	Mr Dearlove
Mrs Nicholson	Mr Johnson
Rev A C Maitland	Mr J Cooper

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Jungheim

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s.s. Clyde, Capt W. H. Mudie, 26th June, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Dr W Kay	Mr R Davidson
Mr and Mrs Drysdale	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E C Cox	Mr J Leask
Capt P E Henderson	

The s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 3rd July, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr R McClay	Capt G Davidson

FOR BRINDISI—Lieut-Col A J Stead

The s.s. Ganges, Capt. R. Stewart, 10th July, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr R D Oldham	Mr F J Wilson
Mr E J Jones	Dr Birch
Mr French Brewster	Miss Birch
Mr A Hervey	Mr J R Dunlop

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Scotts	Mr T L Winter
Mr Atkinson	Mr F B Mulock
Mr Prescott	Mr P Wagstaffe

The s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 17th July, 1888.

FOR LONDON—Mr Towers, R M

FOR BRINDISI.

Surgn-Major Spencer	Col and Mrs Barrow
Mr H M Parish	Lieut W Jones
Mr H Lee	

FOR MARSEILLES—Col W G Heaviside

The s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, 24th July, 1888.

FOR LONDON—Mr E Dobbs

FOR BRINDISI.

Col R M Clifford	Hon S R Turnbull
Mr Jordan	Mrs Turnbull and infant
Mr F L Drown	

The s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, 17th August, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI—Col and Mrs R M I Horsford

FOR LONDON—Mr A H Morris

The s.s. Thames, Capt. W. S. Seaton, 21st August, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr RGiles Mr E Giles

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIORY, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aprrient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPEROR.

THE following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published yesterday:—

Monday, the 18th instant, being the day of the funeral of his late Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany, the Governor-in-Council has ordered, under instructions from the Government of India, that, as a mark of respect to his Imperial Majesty's memory, flags be hoisted half-mast high from sunrise to sunset throughout the day in all forts and stations of the Bombay Presidency, and that sixty minute guns be fired at the head-quarters stations of divisions and districts where artillery is available. It is further directed that the officers of her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine Services, do put themselves into mourning till the 7th of July next.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was fixed yesterday afternoon, but, in consequence of the death of the Emperor of Germany, it was adjourned till Thursday next. Mr. R. M. Sayani presided and the following members were present:—Mr. Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Kawasji Meherwanjee Shroff and Mahomed Hussein Hakim; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy and Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E.; Captain H. O. Selby; Messrs. Shivjee Dharmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

Sir Henry Morland said: I understand it is the general feeling that this being the sad occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor of Germany, special marks of mourning having been ordered by the Government of India, who have directed that minute guns should be fired throughout the Empire and flags lowered, I beg to move that in token of respect to the memory of his late Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, and as a mark of sympathy with the affliction which has consequently fallen on the family of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, this Corporation now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business. I may mention that I understand that the banks and other places of business have also closed for the day.

Mr. A. M. Gubbay seconded the motion.

Mr. Geary said: I think that it is the general wish that we should bear testimony to the sorrow which all classes feel on this sad occasion. The Government and the people of India unite in an expression of grief at the calamity which has overtaken our Royal Family and the Imperial Family of Germany, which is so intimately allied to it. It is right and becoming that we should adjourn on this occasion, to show our sympathy with the illustrious families who have sustained this great loss. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was unanimously agreed to, and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA AND THE PARSEES.

H. E. MIRZA HOOSEIN GOOLEKHAN, late Consul-General for Persia, who received marked attention from the Parsees during his residence in Bombay, and who returned to Teheran some months ago, had an audience of the Shah of Persia on the 16th ult., at a Durbar specially held on that day at Teheran, for the purpose of hearing an account of his administration of the affairs of the Persian Consulate in Bombay. The Durbar was an imposing one, all the ministers, nobles, and chief officials being present. An account of what transpired at the Durbar has been furnished from Teheran to a native contemporary. The late Consul-General commenced with a description of the communications that passed between him and the British Government, to which the Shah did not seem to give much attention and desired to know something about the Parsees of Bombay in addition to the particulars that the Consul-General had already communicated in his despatches and telegrams from Bombay. Goolekhan then spoke eloquently of the education, morality, high social position, and influence of the Parsees, their wealth, energy, and commercial enterprise, mentioning several instances, and he wound up with a highly flattering opinion of the Parsee community formed from personal observation and experience. The Shah manifested the great interest he felt in the narrative by frequently putting questions on different incidents which Goolekhan skilfully brought into prominence from the day of his landing in Bombay to the day of his departure, when the Parsees met in large numbers at the Apollo Bunder, to do him honour and bid him a hearty goodbye. He described how much he was welcomed at social and convivial gatherings? The Shah was highly pleased at the description of the dinner and a special concert given the Consul-General by the Gaiyan Utejak Mandali (*i.e.* Native Philharmonic Society). A special song was composed in his and the Shah's honour and sung by the members of the Society on the occasion. At the Persian Court it is the invariable custom to reward the composer and reciter of laudatory verses regarding the reigning sovereign; and the reward carries with it high preferment. Turning to his ministers the Shah remarked: "What do you understand! The honour paid to my Consul by the Zoroastrians of Hindustan I consider to be honour paid to my own throne." The ministers bowed their heads in recognition of the extreme sagacity of the remark, although to some of them, who entertain a national animosity for the Zoroastrians, it was gall and wormwood. Goolekhan had brought with him a collection of the addresses presented to him, translated into French, and he placed it at the foot of the Shah after making many obeisances. It has for the present been ordered to be placed in the Imperial library. After hearing an account of some gatherings which took place for the special delectation of the Consul, the Shah enquired: "What return did you make for these handsome hospitalities of the Parsees of Hindustan?" The Consul-General was not prepared with an answer to such a question, and maintained a respectful silence by bowing his head. He then said, with trembling accent, that he had also held social gatherings and distributed small coins in the Shah's honour, which the Parsees knelt and scrambled for, and raised to their heads in token of respect. The Shah was incensed and said: "My Consul has sold my honour. Did they do so much for your small coins? Did they compose special verses to be rewarded with your small coins? Do you forget with what scorn Firdousi treated the small coins offered him for his verses? Was there a dearth in my treasury?" The Shah waxed warm with such questions; but the ministers judiciously interceded, and Goolekhan was allowed to proceed with his narrative. When he referred to a remark made by the Governor of Bombay that the British Government would not sever its connection with the Parsees and let them leave India, the Shah's face seemed to beam with joy. The reigning sovereigns of Persia have always cherished a kindly sympathy for the Zoroastrians; and influenced by some such feeling, the Shah heaved a deep sigh and said: "These renowned descendants of Roostum and Sohrab, from whom even the British Government is unwilling to separate, should have been under my sovereignty. But owing to the false religious zeal, antagonism, and envy of the foolish counsellors of my ancestors, they left their ancient country for the sake of their religion; and after much molestation took refuge under a foreign Government thousands and thousands of miles away, where these descendants of Sham and Nariman have carved out a path and achieved renown for themselves. Alas! I cordially wish they came under my protection. I will shower my choicest favours upon them and protect them under my own supervision."

The Shah then ceased speaking; and a dead silence prevailed, during which his Majesty seemed to be in deep contemplation. He then spoke again and asked Goolekhan which members of the Parsee community had been specially friendly to him. The latter mentioned the names of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Messrs. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Kaikoshru Nowrojee Kabrajee, Ardasir Sorabjee Camdin, and Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana. Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama was specially praised for his high acquirements. The Shah turned towards his ministers and said: "It is my wish to bring here a few of the Bombay Parsees and thereby to add to the glory of my kingdom. They are happy and prosperous in Hindustan, and unless we give them special advantages, they are not likely to come to Persia. (Then turning to the Prime Minister, his Majesty said.) I think of giving them the Government of Yezd. We will make over Yezd into the hands of the Parsees, ourselves exercising a nominal sway; and if they succeed in the experiment, we will gradually extend their Government over other provinces." The Prime Minister bowed his head in acquiescence and applauded his Majesty's sagacity. The Shah asked Goolekhan who, in his opinion, was fitted for the high offices of the contemplated government of Yezd. Goolekhan suggested the constitution of a Council, of which Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy should be appointed the Governor, or President in Council; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to be Prime Minister and Minister in the Political Department; Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, to be Minister of Religion; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, to be Foreign Secretary; Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, to be Political Secretary; Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, to be Chief Justice; Mr. Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, to be head of the Education Department; Mr. Ardasir Sorabjee Camdin, to be head of the Agricultural Department; Mr. Nanabhai Rustomjee Ranina, to be Municipal Commissioner; and Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana, to be Poet Laureate. Goolekhan also suggested that the composer of the verses sung before the Gaiyan Utejak Mandali should be rewarded with the gift of a large village; and the artist who gave a portrait of the Shah in the *Rast Goftar* should be given a purse of 10,000 tumans. The Shah approved of these suggestions. They were like poisoned barbs to the ministers who, however, dared not say a word against the wishes of the Shah. It was ordered that a notification should be issued at Bombay inviting suggestions from the Parsees regarding the proposed arrangements. Any proper suggestions will receive earnest consideration.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* publishes a special telegram from London descriptive of the first match played by the present team of Parsee Cricketers in England—an instance of enterprise which is noteworthy in vernacular journalism. The translation of the telegram is as follows:—

BOMBAY PARSEE TEAM *vs.* GENTLEMEN OF ESSEX AT LYTTON.

The first match between the Parsee Cricketers and Gentlemen of Essex was played at Lytton on 9th and 10th inst. In the first innings the Parsees made 134 runs and the Essex Gentlemen 447 runs. The second innings could not be played out for want of time. Among the Parsees, Mr. P. D. Kanga made 25 runs, Mr. R. D. Cooper 21, and Mr. D. F. Dubash 26 runs. In the second innings Cooper, 78, and D. S. Mehta, 26 runs, were the principal contributors so far as the game went.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered.	4	11	4	80	5	18	6	21
June 17, Sunday	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0	
" 18, Monday	0	9	0	2	0-0		...	...
Total.	4	20	4	82	5	18	6	21
Total corresponding of date last year	18	62	19	7	16	88	19	69

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 11th inst.:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	4	50	Baroda	1	0
Panjoo	4	94	Mehmadabad	...	...
Vaiturna	2	13	Ahmedabad	0	10
Palghur	2	67	Viramgam	...	...
Gholwad	2	24	Wadhwan	0	99
Daman	1	76	Dabhoe	...	...
Bulsar	0	36	Sevalia	0	10
Naosari	3	7	Godhra	0	44
Surat	1	6	Kharaghoda	0	25
Broach	0	32	Kim	1	63

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI ON THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI writes to the *Times*:—

I beg, as a late president of the Indian National Congress, to correct three misapprehensions in the letter to *The Times* from a Deputy Collector on leave. This gentleman selects Benares as an example of inadequate representation at the Congress. But his letter shows that he is not aware that Benares sent four representatives. One of these was an honorary magistrate and municipal commissioner; another was the head of an important college; the third was the proprietor and editor of a newspaper; the fourth was a distinguished member of the local Bar. As each of these delegates had to travel nearly 3,000 miles by railway (or to go by sea) to discharge his duties, I do not think that Benares can complain either of the numbers or of the quality and public spirit of its representatives. The Deputy Collector also refers to the supposed Bengal influence in the Congress. But, as a matter of fact, the predominant influence was exercised by the Maratha and Telagu speaking races; and all the members sent from Lower Bengal did not amount to one-eighth of the delegates present, and less than one-tenth of those who were elected. To be fully represented on either the basis of population or wealth, Lower Bengal should have elected twice as many delegates as it actually sent. The third and more serious misapprehension of the Deputy Collector has reference to what he assumes to be the radical aims of the Congress. We have no such aims. We are proceeding upon cautious and Conservative lines to obtain certain definite developments of existing institutions. The series of articles in which our views were explained in *The Times* was perfectly accurate. Among the resolutions passed at the late Congress at Madras it is, I think, impossible to find a single one to which the word "Radical" can be applied. Your columns have so fully and so fairly explained these resolutions that I need not enlarge on them here. The Congress asks for not a single new institution, but only for the cautious adaptation of the existing institutions to the changed state of things which British rule and British education have brought about in India.

IN CAPRI.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH's muse has been active during his holiday. *Macmillan's Magazine* publishes the following from him, under date Capri, April, 1888.

[To Miss Sybil Hays.]

Oft to this isle when earth was young
Were men beguiled,
For here the Sirens harped and sung,
Or Circe smiled;

And seamen from their wandering decks
Through golden air
Saw waving arms and bending necks,
And flower-crown'd hair;

And vainly, strenuous to be wise,
These urged the oar,
Turned to the shining main their eyes,
And shunned this shore.

And now, though those who charmed are fled,
The charm endures;
The eternal temptress is not dead,
Still lulls and lures.

Yes, Nature here draws close to man
With lenient eyes,
Dissolves with tender touch the ban
Of griefs and sighs:

Bids him forget what things have been,
Life's toil and strain,
Her phantom flash of days serene,
Her births of pain:

Bids him forget what yet must be,
What Fate delays,
The roaring of the angered sea,
The tempest's blaze.

And some will listen to her lure,
Some turn aside
Wrapped in the robe austere and pure
Of stoic pride.

But we, whom gracious Chance has brought
To this soft shore,
Do well to slack the chain of thought,
Nor look before;

For Care creeps on with treacherous feet
And Time is strong,
Nor ever dream on earth was sweet
Which lived too long.

This I have learn'd, this you shall learn
When these bright days
Look pale as sinking stars which burn
Through twilight haze.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THE DEFENCE OF MERCHANT-SHIPS IN WAR.

ADMIRAL SIR G. PHIPPS HORNBY read a paper on the defence of merchant-ships in case of war before a thoroughly representative meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday. Lord Charles Beresford presided, Lord Charles Beresford briefly introduced Admiral Hornby, and stated their sole object was to ascertain the truth with regard to the extent of our mercantile marine defence from one of the most distinguished of our naval experts.

Admiral Hornby first instituted a comparison between the methods of naval warfare before the invention of steam and those of the present day. To begin with, to maintain a blockade under steam now-a-days requires coal, which is quickly dissipated and hard to renew except in harbour; so that, on the whole, it is now far more difficult than ever to prevent an enemy from puting to sea. The second great change that steam has made is the diretness of the routes which steamships take and the consequence ease with which they may be cut off at any point of their route. Therefore an enemy's cruiser, instead of having to look for our homeward-bound ships anywhere between Cape Clear and 200 miles south of it, has only to place herself on a line passing some ten to twenty miles outside Ushant and Cape Finisterre to meet all our homeward-bound steamship from the Mediterranean and the southern oceans. The points of danger during war to merchant-ships are, he said, manifestly those where they draw together. Foremost among these for us is the space between Cape Clear, Ushant, and the Land's End, because that covers the entrance to the English and Irish Channels. The next deep-sea position to be guarded is Cape Finisterre, and, going still further south, Cape St. Vincent, the turning-point for the Mediterranean. Admiral Hornby then enumerated the number of men-of-war which, in his opinion, we ought always to have at our disposal for the protection of fixed points, and continued, as to the armed cruisers: They are not built to fight. I value the armed cruisers far too highly to misuse them. They are built for speed and to carry information. An ironclad squadron always wants information, and I would employ these ships to obtain it, leaving fighting-ships, which might otherwise be impounded for scouts to the fleet, to protect trade. I have a strong belief that these vessels will make better scouts than our own. I expect to find their speed and their coal-endurance greater than ours. I hope, too, that, as they are not built to fight, their captains will be rightly chary of running them into danger. The captain of a man-of-war might think he was rather bound to get shot at; but the business of a scout is not to fight but to get information; and the capable men who command those ships are likely to do it well. They and their brethren in the mercantile marine can afford the country great assistance by running their vessels to the last if they are chased, for all the coal they can extract from the enemy's cruisers is almost as valuable to us as silver. At present the supply of cruisers seems to be lamentably short. I cannot see why we should expect to protect our commerce now with a less proportional force than our ancestors were prepared to use. In 1794 we possessed 185 cruisers, irrespective of bomb and fire ships. If we multiplied that by three, as I have done in proposing cruisers for the Channel, we should have 555 instead of forty-two. I have no reason to suppose that that number would be in any way in excess. It suffices to mention it to draw attention to the fact that any organization for protecting the mercantile marine during a European war would have to number its cruisers by hundreds if it would protect all the routes that are largely frequented by our ships.

On the conclusion of Sir Geoffrey Hornby's paper, which was loudly cheered, the following resolution was moved by Lord Carnarvon and seconded by Lord Brassey:—

"That this meeting, representative of the commercial and shipping interests of the City of London and others concerned in the means to be taken to defend British merchant shipping in case of war, accords a hearty vote of thanks to Admiral Hornby for his suggestive address, and records its opinion that co-operation between her Majesty's navy and merchant ship-owners would appear to offer a good basis for the immediate organization of such a reliable scheme of defence as would inspire commercial confidence and ensure the maintenance of our food-supply in the event of war between the United Kingdom and any foreign Powers."

Lord Carnarvon then spoke. He said:—

The total inadequacy of the navy to cope with the changed conditions of warfare must be admitted by all. As non-political attendants at that meeting, it behoved them to speak out their minds. There was a widespread belief in the country that we should incur great risks in time of war. He would have said that the country was unanimously anxious on the subject, but for an extraordinary letter which was published the other day—a literary curiosity which styled the movement in which they were engaged as a "discreditable panic." For himself he would rather incur the charge of being panic-stricken in company with the gallant officers around him than the discredit of being supine in the national defence. He was the last man to attack the Government. They had done much in the direction of strengthening the nation's defences, but they wished them to go a great deal further. The departmental system of organization did not give the necessary security, and it was now high time that it should be revolutionized. He did not advocate public extravagance, but rather that our expenditure should be properly controlled. A well-ordered and continuous policy of national defence, such as Germany and Italy pursued, was what the country wanted and should exact in connection with her naval and military defences. Lord Brassey said Admiral Hornby was an acknowledged master of his profession, and his words deserved the utmost attention. He thought that for every cruiser laid down by a foreign Power we ought to lay down three. He hoped that whenever a ship was being built for the mercantile marine which would be obviously suitable for purposes of war, the Government would not fail to meet the ship-owners and secure it in war time. He trusted also that the Government would do all in its power to keep up the naval reserve. The vote of thanks having been carried unanimously, a discussion followed. Sir Spencer Robinson maintained that we had an inefficient navy, and he thoroughly agreed with all that Lord Carnarvon had said.

Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, observed that one broad question was intelligible to them all, and that was whether England was still the mistress of the seas. He continued:

To the elucidation of this question the meeting had largely contributed. Speaking as a business-man, he asked whether, in the event of war, England was strong enough to keep open either or both ends of the Suez Canal or maintain the route by the Cape of Good Hope. If she were not equal to this task her day was over; for in the event of war her people would be reduced to famine, and she would have to sue for a humiliating peace. In any case our navy should be equal to that of any two nations combined. The first business of the chartered merchant vessels would not be to fight, but to convey supplies. Much remained to be done with the *personnel* of the mercantile marine, for it was a lamentable fact that of the officers commanding the 300,000 men comprising our mercantile navy only 400 belonged to the Royal Naval Reserve. He felt convinced that if the case of national defence were properly put before the country the necessary supplies would soon be forthcoming.

Admiral Mayne and others having spoken, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Lord Charles Beresford for presiding.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th June as compared with the statement of the 9th June 1888:—

	June 9. Rs.	June 16. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	88 25 947	99,01,932
do. do. at Branches	30,88,771	32,17,019
Other Deposits	2,74,20,849	2,74,37,728
Post Bills	9,197	8,770
Cash Credits undrawn	5,05,853	2,57,009
Rs.	5,25 00,617	5,34,72,458
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	28,83,657	28,83,657
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	25,18,370	21,39 365
Loans on Security of do.	53,40,4[illegible]7	52,72,748
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2 381	3,525
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,45,05,786	2,55,32,440
Stamps, &c.	26,260	25,378
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,98,883		
Amt, applied in reduction ... 2,85,[illegible]	3,13,799	3,13 8[illegible]3
Bullion	4,93,094	3,08,094
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,04,896	7,21,170
Cash and Currency Notes	1,59,11,926	1,62,76,160
	5,25,00,617	5,34,72,458

DISASTROUS FIRE IN LONDON.

A FIRE, disastrous in its consequences both as regards the destruction of life and property, occurred on the 30th ultimo in Edgware-road, on premises occupied by Messrs. E. and R. Garrould, general drapers, silk mercers, and house furnishers :—

The premises consist of a series of shops at the corner of the Edgware-road and Queen-street, and cover a space about 80ft. by 50ft. The main building is four stories in height, while two of the shops in Queen-street are low buildings of two and three stories. All the shops were in open communication with each other and were plentifully stocked with a large assortment of articles, the firm having only recently got in their spring goods. About 170 persons were employed on the premises, and 25 female assistants and six servants slept in bed rooms set apart for them over the shops in Queen-street. It was in this part of the building that the fire broke out shortly after 6 o'clock, and the first to discover it appears to have been the chief caretaker, a man named Elliott. He shouted for help through the area railings and attracted the attention of a man in charge of a coffee stall, who came to his assistance. The alarm of fire was then raised, some policemen made their appearance, and the fire brigade were immediately summoned. They were speedily in attendance, but in the meantime the fire had spread with alarming and most astonishing rapidity ; in fact, it is said that in less than half an hour the greater part of the building seemed to be in flames. A number of people soon congregated, and the firemen and police had no lack of helpers, among whom were some painters working in the neighbourhood and a number of young men assistants who were sleeping in a part of Messrs. Garrould's premises which was unaffected by the fire.

AN AGONIZING SCENE.

The scene at the time of their arrival was of the most agonizing description. Most of the young ladies had managed, as soon as they heard the alarm, to effect their escape by two means of egress at the back of the premises, though in doing so they were almost overcome by the dense volumes of smoke which met them on the landings and staircases, and in several cases sustained slight injuries from falls. The remainder, numbering eight or nine, were, however, unable to do so, and some of them appeared at the windows overlooking Queen-street and made frantic appeals for help. At this time no fire escape had arrived, but a ladder was placed against the building, and several of the young women were rescued by that means. One rescue was effected in a most praiseworthy manner by a labourer named David Buchnan, who ascended the ladder, but, finding it too short to reach the upper storey, climbed at great personal risk on to the window sill, and from there handed down one of the girls. Two of those rescued by the ladder were, however, severely burned before they could be released from their perilous position. They were Louisa Fletcher and Jane Bowie. Several of the girls jumped from the windows, a distance of 18ft., into a piece of tarpaulin which was held stretched out below by the police. They thus escaped with trifling injuries. Two others, however, Annie Webb and Alice Buttifant, in so jumping sustained severe injuries to the back and shock to the system. Five persons, unhappily, were unable to escape from their rooms and died either from suffocation or from burning. These included Miss Berry, aged 25, of Carlton-road, Manor-park ; Miss Emma Margaret Edwards, aged 35, of Twerton, near Bath ; and Miss Agnes Hyland, aged 24, of Coldharbour-lane, Camberwell. These all appeared to have been first suffocated and then burnt. Two of them when found were clutching their watches in their hands as if before trying to escape they had endeavoured to save some of their property. The other victims were Mrs. Hannah Glew, the housekeeper, and her niece, a young lady, who only came up from the country a day or two before, for the purpose, it is stated, of attending a wedding. Both she and Mrs. Glew were seen to approach one of the windows, but were driven back by the flames All the bodies when found were charred almost beyond recognition. The injured were conveyed at once to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where their injuries were attended to, and the latest inquries showed that Annie Webb, Jane Bowie, Louisa Fletcher, and Alice Buttifant were progressing as favouraaly as prossible. The case of Miss Buttifant is the most serious of the four, but hopes are entertained of her recovery. Others of the assistants who escaped received only slight injuries.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

As soon as the fire brigade arrived they commenced playing upon the premises, but the flames had got so complete a mastery over the Queen-street premises that no efforts of the firemen were sufficient to save the property. The fire continued to rage for several hours, and the result was that the greater part of the building was burnt out. Several of the shops and the rooms over them in Edgware-road were saved, but most of the stock there was considerably damaged by water. It was not until nearly noon that the fire was completely subdued, and then a search in the interior showed the extent of the damage, which was not visible to the spectators outside. The whole of the building up to the second and third stories was burnt out, and the upper rooms were considerably damaged. The ground floor was covered with a confused heap, of charred beams, pieces of masonry, broken glass and burnt portions of the goods. The damage is estimated at about £60,000. Both the building and stock are insured, but it is feared that the damage will be found to exceed the amount of the insurance. With reference to the cause of the fire, for some time Messrs. Garrould were unable to account for it, but later in the day one of the domestic servants employed on the establishment made a statement which appeared to account for it. She said that she went downstairs at 6 o'clock to light the fires in the domestic rooms, and on the staircase she struck a match, with which she lit the gas there, and threw the match on to the floor. Some time after she had been down in the rooms below she heard a crackling noise in the direction of the staircase, and discovered then that the premises were on fire. It is thought likely that the lighted match caused the conflagration, for it was in this part of the premises that the fire broke out.

NARROW ESCAPES.

Several narrow escapes are reported. One young woman was found clinging to a parapet of a window from which she had got out, and but for her timely rescue by means of a ladder she would have soon been compelled to give up her hold through exhaustion. Some of those who escaped owed it in a great measure to the presence of mind of the head dressmaker, who led several of the young ladies down a staircase till they came to a window, from which they dropped on to a flat roof of a low building at the back and thus got away. One of the members of the firm was sleeping on the premises with his brother at the time the alarm was given. Hearing the cries they at once jumped out of bed, and made there way through dense fumes of smoke down a staircase leading to the Edgware-road part of the premises. Almost immediately afterwards the flames caught the staircase.

This disastrous fire is, in point of destruction to life and property, one of the greatest fires which has visited the metropolis since the last great fire at Whiteley's—about 10 months ago, on which occasion five persons were killed and 13 injured.

The outbreak could not have been discovered at a worse time. The fire was found to be burning in a very threatening manner at a quarter past 6 by one of the men *employes* of Messrs. Garrould, and he lost no time in raising an alarm. The first impulse of those in the street was to give the alarm to the man in charge of the fire escape at the corner of the Marylebone-road, about 200 yards distant from the scene of the fire ; but it was discovered that the escape had been removed. Another unfortunate circumstance is that at that particular time the police were not prepared for such an emergency. The men were being withdrawn from night duty, and reliefs were on their way to relieve them, so that the local police workings were disorganized for the time being, and thus two bodies of men whose services are essential on such occasions were unavoidably interfered with. In the absence of the police and firemen, civilians who were in the neighbourhood appear to have worked in a manner which reflects credit on their services, and their efforts undoubtedly diminished the lists of killed and injured, which otherwise might have been much more serious.

The return of the persons who slept on the premises on Tuesday night shows that at the time of the outbreak the occupants included 25 young women, all draper's assistants ; 15 young men, seven servants, six or seven porters, one housekeeper and her niece, making in all a total of 55 persons. It is alleged that the premises in which the inmates were sleeping were secured in such a manner that, after they had entered they could not leave without the knowledge of those in charge. Therefore, when the fire was discovered, the inmates were heard shouting to be liberated from their dangerous confinement. The party of rescuers were not long in providing themselves with the iron railings from an adjoining house in Queen-street, with which they set to work to force open the heavy door of No. 58 in that thoroughfare, from behind which appeals for held were heard. Five men were safely rescued by these means, but the flames prevented the egress of any other persons,

AN ENGLISH AGENT IN HERAT.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY writes to the *Times* in reply to Mr. George N. Curzon as follows :—

There is hardly any one conversant with the history of your transactions with Afghanistan in whose memory the sad tragedy of Macnaughten, Burnes, and Cavagnari is not deeply engraved. The fate of these martyrs of our Western civilization in the East is certainly a warning example against any frivolous meddling with the fanatic and bloodthirsty Afghan nation, and my opponent is quite right when he says that the appointment of British officers in Afghanistan has been so fruitful in source of discord and even of warfare, and that consequently your caution of not being caught in the eddies of that bad maelstrom is quite justified. But time changes, and with it the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have essentially altered. I would not pretend that the inveterate hatred of the Afghans against the "Kafirs" (unbelievers) has entirely disappeared, but I daresay that since the affair of Penjdeh their antipathy to the English has been greatly modified, and that, having learned to draw a distinction between Russian and English "Kafirs," they are certainly more averse to the former than to the latter ones. This has been proved during the proceedings of the Afghan Boundary Commission and the warm reception accorded to Sir West Ridgeway in Cabul, when returning from the Oxus, is the best proof of the change for the better which has in recent times come over the Afghans.

In spite of all this it would be a dangerous undertaking to appoint an English agent in the Afghan capital, whose unruly and turbulent population is known all over Central Asia, and whose rapacity and wild fanaticism gave much trouble even to a hardy prince like Baber. With Herat the case is, however, entirely different. Here the great majority of the inhabitants are Persians—*viz.*, Parsivans, Tadjiks, and Tranians—peaceful men addicted to trade, industry, and agriculture, and being, besides, divided from a religious point of view into Shiites and Sunnites, they were always less inimical to Christians, as proved by many examples, among which I would quote the case of Todd and Pottinger, who ruled over the place, or that of simple travellers like Khanikoff, Fevrier, Captain Marsh, Grodekoff and others, who were not at all molested if not by the Afghan authorities. Considering the town of Herat from this point of view, I do not see the reason why the life of an English officer, appointed with the consent of the Afghan authorities, would be jeopardized by the ill-will of the inhabitants, and why you should have to wait until the "present will, sooner or later, entail the peaceful institution of British officers at Herat and Candahar." If the Russian outpost stood somewhere on the Oxus or on the east coast of the Caspian, I should find quite applicable this term of "sooner or later ;" but with the Russians at the gate of Herat, and with the zeal of Russian officers like Alikhanoff and Tarkhanoff, whose activity is fully illustrated through the suddenly awakening Russian sympathies of the Djemshidis, I cannot acquiesce in the suggestion that it would be unwise to arrest the natural evolution of matters in the outlying north-western portions of Afghanistan. You, with your railway before the Khodja Amran—you may be inclined to await quietly and patiently the "natural evolution," but whether the Russians, with the recently opened line to Samarcand, which affords to them the greatest strategical facilities for an advance to the south, will show the same degree of patience and moderation that is a question which nobody would answer affirmatively. Of course, against such suppositions of mine political optimism might set the peaceful assurances given by the highest Russian authorities to English diplomatists and leading Commissioners at St. Petersburg ; but how can these assurances be made compatible with the recent enunciations of General Soboleff and of an official paper like the *Russian Invalide*, or with the doings of Colonel Alikhanoff ?

Well, Sir, under conditions like the above, and in the face of Russian duplicity, to which English credulousness has become so frequently a victim, I believe that a native newswriter appointed at Heart would hardly prove the man upon whom you could entirely depend in matter of precise and accurate information. You had formerly, when the Russians were far away from Khorasan, a native newswriter in Meshed, but after Geok-Tepe, and after the annexation of Merv, it was found advisable to appoint a British officer at Meshed. Now that the urgency and gravity of the sitution has removed from Meshed to Herat the introduction of the same change in your diplomatic relations has become unavoidable. An Englishman has got, like any native, but two eyes, but the eyes of a British agent in Herat see differently and better than those of a native newswriter, and this is the reason that I keep to the proposal contained in my last letter.

THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE semi-official *North German Gazette*, referring to the new frontier regulations against France, describes the measures taken in Alsace-Lorraine not as reprisals for certain incidents but as the outcome of the whole policy for consolidating the reacquisition of those provinces.

"This, however," says the journal, "is prevented by various incitements and by the preparations made by France for a war of revenge by means of espionage and agitations which heighten the hostile attitude of the French. The French Government, in order to strengthen itself, rather fostered than lessened the national hatred. The continued increase in this hatred prevents Germans from entering France without being in danger of their lives. The fact that Germany's moderations and caution has had no good results causes no warlike feeling in the country ; but nevertheless it is desirable that the intercourse between the two nations should be restricted. It will, therefore, not be regretted if France, by taking counter-measures keeps Germans from visiting France, as dangerous international frictions will thus as far as possible be avoided." In conclusion, the semi-official journal says that by its action the Imperial Government serves the cause of peace.

The "passport question" attracts much attention in Paris. The "new regulations" have been printed, and copies are given at the German Embassy, in the Rue de Lille, to intending travellers who apply for them. They set forth that every foreigner arriving in Alsace-Lorraine must be provided with a passport from his Government or a diplomatic or consular agent of his country, duly "vised" at the German Embassy in Paris. The "visa"—price 10s.—holds good for a year. Frenchmen, no matter by what frontier they may have entered Alsace-Lorraine, are bound to report themselves within twenty-four hours to the mayor of the commune or in the case of Metz, Strasbourg, and Mulhausen, to the Police Director, establishing their identity by a passport also "vise'd" at the German Embassy in Paris. These passports permit them to remain eight weeks in the Reichsland, except in out-of-the way instances, and their stay may be prolonged on application to the president of the district. It is further notified that the German Embassy can only grant the "visa" to French citizens after the authorities in Alsace-Lorraine have been consulted with a view to ascertaining whether there is any objection. This formality necessarily causes a certain amount of delay, but the "visa" is generally delivered at once to those Frenchmen who are already in possession of a *permis de sejour.* Frenchmen who are merely passing through Alsace-Lorraine on their way to some other destination have no difficulty in obtaining the "visa" immediately. If detained accidentally in the Reichsland during their journey, they are advised to lose no time in soliciting a temporary *permis de sejour* from the local authorities. Furthermore, the German Embassy will shortly issue another notice containing particulars as to the preliminary steps which French applicants may take to curtail the delay caused by the investigation into their cases.

A Paris correspondent says :—Whatever may have been the political necessities which have led to this measure, there can be no two opinions as to their injurious character, not only as regards commerce, but also as regards the interest of peace. The allegation of the German official papers, that no Germans can appear on any point of French territory without risk to their life or property, is simply untrue. On the 16th of March, when a funeral service to the memory of the Emperor was celebrated at the church in the Rue Chaucat, the very heart of Paris, at which the German colony was present in full force, the sight of the German uniform might have been expected to rouse popular feeling. But though large crowds gathered on the occasion the respect for the dead, which is a feature of the Parisians, was not in any way departed from. There are 85,000 German residents in France, and, although there have been articles against them in some of the papers, they have never been in the slightest degree molested.

IT has been stated that the annual production of American beer amounts to 22,460,535 barrels. The convention now sitting will take measures to resist the spread of temperance principles. Mr. William A. Miles, of New York, president, in his opening address said that the efforts of the prohibitionists had been stimulated in every direction, and that the brewers must fight the old battle against prohibition over again in every State in which their trade was threatened.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE half-yearly report of this company to the 31st March, states that the delay which has risen in connection with the final settlement of the Australian mail contract service came to an end in January last, and a contract with the Postmaster-General for a new service for a period of seven years, from February 1, 1888, was then signed. The line is to be, as hitherto, a fortnightly one, and the period of transit between Brindisi and Adelaide, the port in Australia, at which the mails are to be embarked, and disembarked is thirty-two days twelve hours, the subsidy being at the rate of £85,000 per annum—the same amount as paid under the late contract, which was, however, only for a service between Ceylon and Australia. They have also recently entered into an arrangement with the Government of Italy for a fortnightly mail service between Venice, Brindisi, and Alexandria for a period of eighteen months, payment for the same being at the rate of £30,000 per annum, this arrangement being subject to confirmation by the Italian Parliament. An interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is recommended, payable, tax free, on and after June 14.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

The shareholders in this bank held their ordinary general meeting at the Cannon-street Hotel, on May 30, under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Boyson. The chairman hoped that the report, the adoption of which he proceeded to move, would be considered as satisfactory as, under existing circumstances, could fairly and reasonably be expected. There were decided indications of improvement in their present position, compared with what it had been in the past. Since Dec. 31, 1886, their debenture-liability had been further reduced by nearly £50,000 and the incubus of debt had now been brought down from its original aggregate of £902,000 to £246,000. It was the general opinion, some years ago, that the debt would be unmanageable unless it were dealt with by making heavy calls on the shareholders, and it was therefore specially gratifying to the directors that they had been able to reduce the debt without making any call. In the same period in which they had reduced the debenture-liability by £656,000, they had paid in interest £569,000. Their desire was to reduce the debenture-debt to £150,000, when they would consider the expediency of converting it into stock. They had sold Grant-buildings, in Bombay, for upwards of five lakhs of rupees, being over two lakhs of rupees in excess of the value at which that asset had stood in their balance-sheet. Although the crop of tea last year was short and below their estimates, they had obtained within £200 or £300 of the same amount of profit as that realised in the previous year. Their first sale of tea this season in Mincing Lane had realised 11·701*d*. per pound, or 3*d*. per pound more than was obtained for their first sale in 1887. The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. P. Harrison, and agreed to. A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the meeting.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

The seventh ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on the 31st ult., Mr. J. Macandrew presided. The report recommended the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. ; and the chairman, in moving its adoption, said the general condition of the shipping trade had been somewhat better during the past year. Still, for long voyages in the East, rates continued low, especially homewards, and the same remark applied to the China coasting rates. During the last year more cargo had been carried, and they had been able to get better rates. With the exception of the subsidised lines, who had mail contracts, they had been doing as well as their neighbours. The dividend was the same as last year, while the fleet had been kept up in a state of efficiency, and the new vessels recently added had been doing good work, and were much appreciated. The company had experienced no serious disaster, and the insurance account had been placed in a much improved position. Mr. Steel seconded the resolution, which was carried, as well also the dividend motion.

THE ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The adjourned eighth annual general meeting of the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, has been held in London, Mr. B. St. John Ackers presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that in preparing the accounts for the annual meeting on the 25th ult., they decided that until the Indian guarantee expired it would be better to keep the balance-sheet in the same form as before. Just prior to the annual meeting, however, the board received an opinion of counsel respecting the legality of the payment of dividends by the former directors, and thus unexpectedly, the question arose as to whether the dividend now recommended of 2½ per cent. on the paid-up capital other than the vendors' shares could be paid. There was no other course but to adjourn the last meeting, but the directors had since taken the opinion of their legal adviser as well as that of the company's auditor, and also that of an eminent accountant unconnected with the company and they had been confirmed in their opinion that the assets were fully equal to the liabilities, and that the proposed dividend might be paid. His prediction at the last meeting had thus been verified ; but it had been necessary to recast the balance-sheet, the revenue and profit and loss accounts, however, remaining unaltered. The patents and goodwill account had been written down by £42,990, and that item now stood at £71,000. Lower down on the asset side of the balance-sheet it would be observed that the deferred shares had been brought up and valued altogether, and the various sums had been carried out into one total. Now that the guarantees had expired, there would be no deferred shares in connexion with the Indian companies ; and the items of "shares and debentures in subsidiary companies" had been written up from £45,760 to £89,115. The total of the balance-sheet now came to £209,432, against £209,067, as shown in the balance-sheet submitted to the 31st of December last—in other words, after the assets had been carefully valued and rearranged it was seen that they were amply sufficient to meet all liabilities, with a smal profit over of £365, thus increasing the item, on the other side of the balance-sheet, of sundry credit balances to £2,239. He therefore thought the shareholders would consider that the directors were justified in recommending the proposed dividend, and he believed that the distribution next year would be sensibly increased. At the same time, it would be very unwise to divide everything, for they had no reserve fund, and they had no way at present of obtaining any extra working capital except by making a call on the shares. The vendors' shares amounted to £75,000, and were at present nominally £1 paid, while the other shares £1 each had 11s. paid. He trusted it would be possible by some means to make an arrangement by which the vendors' shares should be reduced in amount, the liability on the other shares extinguished, and the vendors' shares rank very soon for dividend. If such an arrangement could be arrived at, the shareholders would be a united body, and he was sure that that would be greatly for the benefit of the company. He was glad to state that an agreement had been come to by which the company's rights over the whole of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania were recognised, and by which they would also receive an annual amount in royalties. The one reason why they had not obtained all that they ought to have obtained was that the Melbourne exchange had been purchased by the colonial Government. The Right Hon. G. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted ; and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring the dividend mentioned and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

RECENT enquiries by the Secretary of State regarding the expenditure incurred on the Simla Town Hall have been answered by the Punjab Government to the effect that the Simla Municipality is responsible for the excess of the actual expenses over the estimates, inasmuch as it did not adhere to the plans approved by Government. The Supreme Government, in forwarding the opinions of the Punjab Government to the Secretary of State, have endorsed them, but this view of the matter does not meet with general approval at Simla, where public opinion seems disposed to saddle the Executive Engineer in charge of the Town Hall when it was being built with responsibility for the excessive outlay. The Secretary of State, in answer to a further enquiry, has been informed that the Simla water-supply is not entirely satisfactory.

AN interesting naval relic has just been placed upon the North Terrace at Windsor Castle. Its history is recorded on a tablet affixed to the side of its mahogany mounting. The inscription is as follows :—"This gun formed part of the armament of H.M.S. Lutine, totally lost off the coast of Holland on the 9th of October, 1799. On the conclusion of peace the wreck, which contained a large treasure, was handed over by the Dutch Government to the Corporation of Lloyd's where the treasure had been insured. The wreck was embedded in sand in nine fathoms of water. In 1886 this gun was salved, having lain nearly a hundred years below the sea, and was presented to her Majesty Queen Victoria who was graciously pleased to accept it from the Corporation of Lloyd's." The gun stands opposite an embrasure commanding the Dean's garden.

THE DERBY.

WRITING on the great English race, the result of which we published the next day. A contemporary writes :—

Nothing could have been more popular than the result of the Derby at Epsom, not only because Ayrshire is the first favourite who has been successful in any of the important races of the present season, but because he belongs to a sportsman whose name stands above all suspicion, and who keeps racehorses with the one object of winning, without regard to what are enphemistically termed "market considerations."

The Duke of Portland may be esteemed doubly fortunate, too ; for not only is Ayrshire a colt of his own breeding, but he is the first horse to carry his colours at Epsom ; though he is not the best which the Duke has owned during his brief connection with the turf, as he began racing by the purchase of St. Simon. At that time St. Simon was a two-year-old all of whose coming engagements had been voided by the death of his owner and breeder, Prince Batthyany. St. Simon won every race for which he ran, and may, for all that can be known to the contrary, be as good a horse as ever Ormonde was. Since then the Duke of Portland has not owned any horse of note until Ayrshire did so well for him last year ; but he began the present season very well by the victory of the two-year-old Donovan in the Portland Stakes at Leicester, and that of Johnny Morgan in a valuable handicap at the same place. Then came the triumph of Ayrshire over Friar's Balsam in the Two Thousand Guineas ; and now Ayrshire has accomplished a double victory which has only been gained by Smolensko in 1813, by Cadland in 1828, by Bay Middleton in 1836, by Cotherstone in 1843, by West Australian in 1853, by Macaroni in 1862, by Gladiateur in 1865, by Lord Lyon in 1866, by Pretender in 1869, by Shotover in 1882, and by Ormonde in 1886. It remains to be seen whether Ayrshire will be able to follow in the footsteps of West Australian, Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, and Ormande, the only four horses who have added the St. Leger to their Newmarket and Epsom victories ; though, if Friar's Balsam should be got right again by the second Wednesday of September, the prospects of his doing so will appear very remote. Not only was this the first Derby won by the Duke of Portland, but F. Barrett, the jockey who rode Ayrshire, and George Dawson, his trainer, also secured a maiden win.

The success of Ayrshire had been so fully discounted that there was not so large an attendance at Epsom as usual ; though the number of spectators has, for the matter of that, been steadly declining, keeping pace with the decline in the value of the race, which, worth over £7,300 when Lord Lyon won, and as much as £6,400 when Bend Or was successful eight years ago, dropped this year to £3,675, or more than a thousand pounds less than the two-year-old prize run for at Manchester last Saturday, and not much more than half the value of the two-year-old prize at Leicester which the Duke of Portland won with Donovan in the early part of April. But if the attendance was smaller than it often has been, the concourse of people was still larger than is to be seen upon any other race-course in Europe, and there was scarcely a single sportsman of note who might not have been seen either in the Jockey Club Stand or the Paddock. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters, Prince Albert Victor, the Duchess of Teck and the Princess Victoria, Prince Christian, the Grand Duke and Duchess Paul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were among the occupants of the royal gallery in the Club Stand ; while in the paddock the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, together with the Dukes of Portland and Westminster and Mr. Vyner, the respective owners of Ayrshire, Orbit, and Crowberry, were conspicuous figures just before the Derby candidates were saddled. The weather, too, was all that could be desired ; for though the heavy rain of the previous night had scarcely softened the course, and though the dust—which, owing to the ill-judged parsimony of the Epsom authorities, is never laid—became very trying in the course of the afternoon, the air was very fresh and bracing, while the sun shone during the greater part of the day. Nor was the race regarded by supposed good judges to be such a "certainty" for Ayrshire as on previous running it appeared to be ; and instead of 2 to 1 being betted upon him, the ring offered even money almost to the close. It was the more strange that such should have been the case, as none of the other competitors improved their position, with the exception of the Duke of Westminster's colt Orbit, who advanced a point, whereas both Crowberry and Galore went back in the betting. The field was the smallest which had contested the Derby since 1804, with the one exception of the year before last ; Ormonde then beating the same number of opponents as Ayrshire. But, small though the field was, there was some little time lost in getting the nine runners to the post, eight of them being paraded past the Grand Stand ; these being the Duke of Portland's Ayrshire (F. Barrett), the Duke of Westminster's Orbit (T. Cannon), Mr. Vyner's Crowberry (J. Osborne) and Gautby (Elliott), Mr. Fenwick's Galore (F. Webb), Mr. Rose's Van Dieman's Land (Watts), the Earl of Bradford's Chillington (S. Loates), and Mr. Astley's Nether Avon (Robinson). These were joined at the post by Mr. Combe's Simon Pure (Rickaby), who would, it was feared, be fracticus ; but the offender whose vagaries caused so many false starts was Chillington, who might as well have been kept in his stable for any chance he had. The pace was not good in the early part of the race, but it improved when Van Dieman's Land took up the running from Gautby after about half the distance had been covered ; and Ayshire soon after this came to the front with Orbit, the latter being almost immediately beaten. Crowbery, who had been last during the greater part of the race, then forged his way towards the front ; but he could never reach Ayrshire, who won by two lengths. His victory was not achieved so easily as might be imagined, for his jockey had to shake him up in the last hundred yards, and the distance could not have been much, if anything, increased. Still he won in very handsome fashion. They are both entered for the Doncaster race ; but Ayrshire has a host of intermediate engagements at Ascot, Goodwood, Leicester, and Derby, while he is also entered for the Lancashire Plate of £11,000 to be run for in September. Like Merry Hampton, the previous winner of the Derby, he is a son of Hampton, while his dam Atalanta is herself the daughter of Galopin, himself a Derby winner. He has now won seven races for the Duke of Portland, who purchased his dam from the Earl of Rosslyn, and if not a horse of such high merit as many a Derby winner, it is probable that he beat a better field yesterday than Merry Hampton did a twelve month ago or Sir Bevys in 1879.

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS AND THE PAPACY.

THE Mayor of Limerick, Mr. F. A. O'Keefe, M.P., replying to a letter addressed to him by the Catholic Bishop of Limerick on the subject of the meeting held in that town on Sunday, the 27th ult., for the purpose of protesting against the Papal decree, says :—

The meeting is not directed against the Holy Father. It is one of a series long since decided to be held by the elected representatives of the Irish people, and has only for its object, while yielding in every respect to the decree of the Holy Office in its abstract validity and binding force, to demonstrate that it was not founded on evidence sufficient to warrant its issue, and that consequently its terms are not applicable to abuses alleged to exist in this country." Mr. O'Keefe in conclusion claims the right to the free exercise of opinion. The meeting referred to was attended by about 10,000 persons. Special trains conveyed large numbers of visitors from Ennis, Tipperary, Newcastle, and other neighbouring places, and the trades of Limerick turned out in full strength, and walked in procession to the place of meeting. The Mayor of Limerick presided. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., said, in referring to Dr. O'Dwyer's letter, that in assembling there they were discharging a duty to their faith as well as to their land, and from that duty he would not be deterred by threats, no matter who those threats came from. The quarrel was not of their own seeking. The Bishop of Limerick dared to describe their action as an agitation against the Holy Father, and to stigmatise them as opponents and persecutors of the Catholic faith. That was a calumnious assertion. It was as false a thing as ever had been uttered by the lips of man. The Irish people would not brook this eternal meddling with their temporal affairs. The speaker also defended the Plan of Campaign and the system of boycotting. Messrs. John Finucane, M.P., Mr. Cox, M.P., and others also addressed the meeting. Mr. Robert Gibson, a Protestant Home Ruler, who appeared upon a wall at the rear of his house to listen to the speeches, was violently attacked by the mob. The Mayor, Mr. Cox, and others, however, came immediately to his rescue, and he received no serious injury. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., also addressed a Nationalist meeting at Kildare, and denounced the Catholic Bishops who had supported the Papal rescript.

A very largely attended meeting was held in Waterford to protest against the Papal rescript. Resolutions similar to those adopted by the Irish members of Parliament were carried. Mr. R. Power, M.P., Mr. P. J. Power, M.P., Mr. Biggar, M.P., spoke, as also did Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., who said the Pope had been woefully misinformed. His Holiness had condemned the Plan of Campaign and boycotting, but when the Sardinians and Piedmontese "grabbed" his territory, he disputed their position inch by inch, and put arms into the hands of Irish soldiers to fight out his Plan of Campaign, subsequently showing his indignation by boycotting King Victor Emmanuel.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., Mr. Corbett, M.P., and Mr. Crilly, M.P., spoke at a similar meeting held at Wexford, and at an assembly at Clonmel a resolution was passed declining to recognise the right of the Holy See to interfere with the Irish people in the management of their political affairs.

SHIPPING DUES IN INDIAN PORTS.

A WRITER, in the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* deals with the charges for the shipping light dues. He says :—

Those who are called upon to pay light dues are opposed to the compulsory principle ; but other people who can exercise the pleasure of saying where towers should be constructed are profuse in their recommendations as to where and on what part of coasts new lights should be placed. One of the chief arguments put forward by the advocates of increased illumination is that "premiums of insurance will be reduced." Competition among underwriters may lower percentages, but if lights were so placed that a master never lost sight of these guides by night the premiums would not be lowered. Owners whose ships are in the Eastern trade complain of the growing charges for light dues. To the eastward of Ceylon there are dangers which presented most formidable risks till they were lighted. The Great Basses Rock is in lat. 6 10 N, long. 81 28 4 E, and the Little Basses Rock is in lat. 6 23 N, long. 8 43 E. The Little Basses light vessel is anchored outside the reef, N by E ½ E, one and a half mile from the centre rock, and her position is lat. 6 23 3 N, and long. 81 43 3 E. That the lighting of those outlying Ceylonese perils was advisable, and strongly urged upon the Government, we can readily believe, but the owners of ships have never been reconciled to the passing toll, and they are less disposed now to contribute than ever. The dues collected in the financial year 1886-87 for the maintenance of the lights on the Basses and the light vessel at Bombay amounted to £1,722 4s 10d ; at Burma, £1,611 8s 1d ; at Calcutta, £8,087 1s 3d ; at Ceylon, £1,547 17s 2d ; at Madras, £625 14s 10d ; at the Mauritius, £91 7s 4d ; at Penang, £244 13s 3d ; at Singapore, £4,090 12s 4d ; and at ports in the United Kingdom, £7,211 0s 10d—total, £25,094 12s 6d, less £137 7s 5d refunded, but adding dividends and interest (£338 6s 8d) the gross revenue was £25,432 19s 2d. The rate levied or collected in the United Kingdom for the Basses is 1½d, in India 15 pice, in Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles, 7½ cts of a rupee, and in the Straits Settlements 3½cts of a dollar. There was due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners on account of the Great and Little Basses loan, including Minicoy, on March 31st, 1887, the sum of £100,350. The payments were £5,589 1s towards the mainetance of the Great and Little Basses lights and the Minicoy, £2,700 repayment of loans, £3,776 8s 9d interest on loans, for auditing £174, and purchase of Consols £10,212 10s, leaving a balance with amount brought forward from previous year of £20,450 1s 3d. Minicoy construction account discloses an expenditure of £29,406 3s 3d. The tonnage tax fixed for the support of Minicoy is ½d in the United Kingdom, 5 pice in India, 2½ of a rupee at the Cape and Mauritius, and 1 cent of a dollar at the Straits Settlements. The comptroller and auditor certifies that the statement of the account of dues, as rendered by Allen Stoneham, Esq., assistant secretary to the Board of Trade, from 1st April 1886, to 31st March, 1887, has been signed and passed by him under the 36th section of the Act 29 and 30 Vict., cap. 39 ; and that the charge was £53,645 3s, and the discharge £23,141 10s 8d. He also found that on the said account the accounting officer was indebted in the sum (not verified by the Exchequer and Audit Department) of £30,530 12s 4d. And in addition to the above cash balance there was standing to the credit of the fund, on the 31st March, 1887, Exchequer Bills to the amount of £20,000, and stock to the amount of £1,000. Out of the sum accumulated there is a balance of £10,610 14s 10d to be handed over to the Dominion of Canada. The light at Cape Race and the fog whistle at that station were maintained by dues on shipping which were collected in the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, and Canada. This lighthouse has been maintained by the Canadian Government since June 30th, 1886, from which date the dues ceased to be levied. Under the provisions of the Cape Race Lighthouse Act, 1886, the property in the tower, buildings, and apparatus became invested in the Dominion of Canada, and shipowners are relieved from the payment of dues. By the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1885, it is provided that whenever any lighthouse, buoy, or beacon is erected or placed on or near the coast of any British possession by or with the consent of the Legislative authority her Majesty, by Order in Council, may fix the dues, and from time to time increase or diminish the same ; and such dues, after deducting any expenses incurred in collecting the same, shall be applied for the purpose of paying the expenses incurred in erecting and maintaining the works, "and for no other purpose whatever." In the balance-sheet of the Great and Little Basses we observe that £13,848 19s 6d was transferred from that account in 1883-84 and expended on Minicoy. In fact, the tower at Minicoy and necessary apparatus, with buildings, were constructed on a loan of £15,000, to which the Basses surplus was added. We suppose that no objection can with reason be taken to this expending the balance on receipts at the Basses to raise another light-house in the Indian Ocean. The two accounts are somewhat mixed ; but the liability of £100,350 on loans appears to be on account of both establishments. The revenue exceeds the changes by about £12,000 per annum after setting apart £2,700 in repayment of loans and £3,765 8s 9d as interest on loans. There has been a considerable increase of tonnage to the East, and the dues are certain to largely exceed the requirements. The Egyptian light dues were levied at a time when the tonnage was not a fourth of that now using the Suez Canal, but they were never reduced. Shipowners, who are so opposed to light dues, should watch the published accounts, and see whether the charges are fairly assessed and expended.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 16.

Rosseter, Captain, Bombay, Adjt, G I P R Volunteers, from leave.

JUNE 17.

Gatacre, Colonel, 23rd Bombay L I, on leave, from Malegaon.

Scullon, Captain, 23rd Bombay L I, on leave, from Malegaon.

Inglis, Colonel, 6th Bengal L I, on leave, from Cuchur.

Churchill, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Stevenson, Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, from Devon Port.

Edge, Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, from Woolwich.

Channer, Brigadier-Genl, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Kaye, Lieut, Bengal, C I Horse, on privilege leave, from Genoa.

Watson, Colonel, Bombay, Political Department, from furlough, from England.

Hore, Lt-Col, 20th Bombay L I, from furlough, from England.

JUNE 18.

McGildowny, Lieut, Bombay, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Channer, Br-Genl, Bengal, from leave, to Sialkote.

Chapple, Dy-Surgn-Genl, Bombay Medical Staff, from Mhow.

Hore, Lt-Col, 20th Bombay Infantry, from furlough, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 19th June, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Volunteer Club on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. The following true extract from District Orders by Brigadier-General C. D. La Touche, Commanding the District, is published for information :—

No. 1304. Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters the following procedure will be observed in paying funeral honor to his Imperial Majesty the late Emperor of Germany.

All officers will wear mourning from 16th June to 7th July inclusive.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Cedar Branch, 1,645 tons, Captain A. Ritson, cleared outwards yesterday for Havre, laden with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Chilian, 1,415 tons, Captain E. F. Bannister, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, laden with a general cargo.

THE Danish Schooner Marie, 198 tons, Captain T. C. Louson, cleared yesterday for Delagoa bay and Port Natal, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. & Co.'s steamer Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain P. W. Case, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday, from Hongkong, (May 26) brought the China, and Australian Mails and the following passengers :—Dr. Gonsalves, from Hoakong ; Mr. E. H. Scottorfoht and Dr. Dean, from Sydney ; Mrs. A. W. Pope, from Melbourne ; Messrs. C. E. Bunding and Mr. Watson, from Adelaide ; D. Jackson, from Shanghai ; S. Taylor from Calcutta ; Tatham, Hansard, L. E. Dalton ; Brecleaner and one native from Colombo ; and 277 natives on deck from Singapore and Penang for Jeddah and Bombay.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore...	2432	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Victoria ...	2217	Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Roumania...	2207	T. H. Hillcoat ..	C	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Khiva	1419	Crew............	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Sahara	1188	Goldsworthy ..	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cuba.........	1372	H. Agnew	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Beresford ...	1414	W. Howell......	H J	C. Eduljee.
„ Rockclif	1496	Borwick	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bisagno	1499	A. Tognasso....	O	F. Bozzoni.
„ Amphitrite.	1502	Brackenbury ..	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bangalore ...	1304	W. Fairweather	Q	H. Kasum Josep

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Branch..	1645	Ritson	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	2	......
„ Chilian	1415	Bannister	3	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sumatra......	1406	W. E. Breeze...	4	Hajee Cassum.
„ Chypherenes	1300	J. W. Kelly	5	Captain.
„ Dragoman...	1819	Rose	6	R. Framji.
„ Dunedin.....	1417	J. P. Cumming..	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	8	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Asama	2449	F. Newell	9	......
„ Lord Lansdowne ...	1816	Aitkens	10	K. Nixon & Co.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	11	V. Ebram.
„ Regal	1626	Davies...........	12	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Robt. Harrowing....	1395	A. Hughson	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Clyde (s)...........	Mudie	London, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Cedar Branch (s)..	Ritson	Havre.
19	Chilian (s)	Bannister	Amsterdam.
	Schooner Marie ..	Louson	Port Natal.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lord Lansdowne, for Torre del Anunziata and Marseilles.
„ Elton, for Antwerp.
„ Pachumba, for Karachi.
„ Landoura, for Calcutta and the Coast.
„ Arabia, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.
„ Deccan, for China.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

June 14.—Steamers Capella, Castle Eden, Arabia and Africa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
15 Clan Mackenzie s .... Glasgow.
Tibre s.............. .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.
15 Clan Monroe s.......... .... London.
Sirsa s .... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Regal s—400 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co ; 42 bales wool, D Harjiwan ; 54 bales wool, and 12 bales hemp, B Gopalji ; 66 bales wool, S M Baloola ; 80 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

Merton Hall s—39 bales wool, R Amerchand ; 1,998 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,880 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 550 cwts coir yarn, K Khooshal ; 1 case woolen carpets, Lang, Moir and Co.

Amphitrite s—200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 46 bales wool, H Corji.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—12 cwts ivory, M Goolam Mahomedd ; 8 cwts ivory, S Dolatchund and Co ; 30 cwts ivory, T Topen ; 44 cwts ivory, A R Ahmed ; 11 cwts ivory, M H Adamji ; 5 cwts ivory, T Alli bhai ; 12 cwts ivory, E Passia.

Roumania s—495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Victoria s—80 cwts gum, S Runchordas ; 59 cwts gum, S Mamooji and Co ; 25 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, and 15 cwts buffalo horns, Cowasji Bros ; 21 bales skins, E Gangji and Co ; 6 bales hides, B Esmall ; 92 cwts gum-arabic T Jaitha ; 140 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, N Lallji ; 22 cases indigo, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR GLASGOW.

Roumania s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elton s—1,290 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cyphrenes s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 2,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Dunedin s—2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co.

Rockliff s—512 cwts oil cakes, S Hunsraj ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, F Masotty and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cedar Branch s—40 cwts gum, F Hurst.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall —1,000 cwts poppyseed, 750 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, C C Jassawalla ; 1,552 cwts castorseed, 954 cwts rapeseed, 604 cwts linseed, and 372 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 3,980 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld.

L Landsdowne —28,540 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TORRE DE ANUNZIATE.

L Landsdowne s—34,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co ; 500 cwts rapeseed, and 1,100 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton fly, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Singapore s—3,200 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—94 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 91 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—6 bales twist, The Colaba L and M Co ; 25 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno 2s—5 bales twist, D P Santa Maria.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—2 cases Cambay stones, E Noordin and Co ; 16 bales twist, S Dadabhai ; 22 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 109 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

Bisagno s—46 cwts cloves, H Datoo ; 111 bales cotton, S Sewdatrai ; 5 bales T cloth and sheeting, D T Moolji and Co ; 75 bales twist, C Chotalal ; 25 bales twist, The National S and W Co ; 80 bales twist, The Colaba L and M Co ; 30 bales twist, P Rustomji ; 170 bales cotton, H Mooltanchand ; 58 bales cotton O.

Khetsee ; 25 bales twist, H Moolji ; 182 cwts sandal wood, F M Chinai ; 115 bales twist, V Poonjabhai ;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—55 bales twist, E J Abrahan ; 17 bales long cloth, D Sassoon and Co ; 40 bales T cloth and shirting and 25 bales twist, S Abhraham.

Bisagno s—20 bales twist, P Rastomji L and M Co ; 23 bales twist, The Colaba Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landoura s—274 bales cotton, R Luchmandass ; 100 bales cotton, C R Sethna ; 101 bales cotton, N Mackenzie and Co.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS,
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

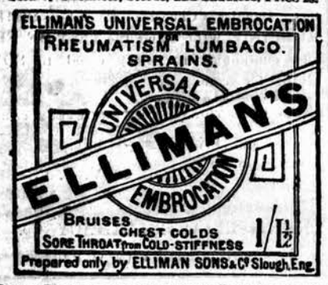
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND,
Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HAODINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel),
Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
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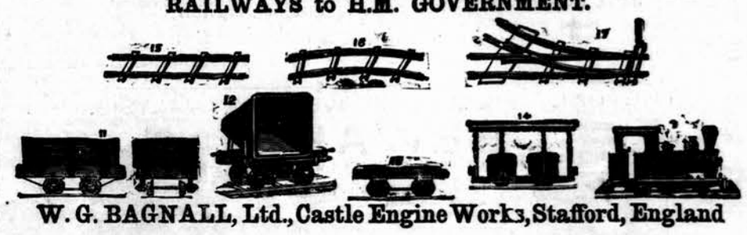
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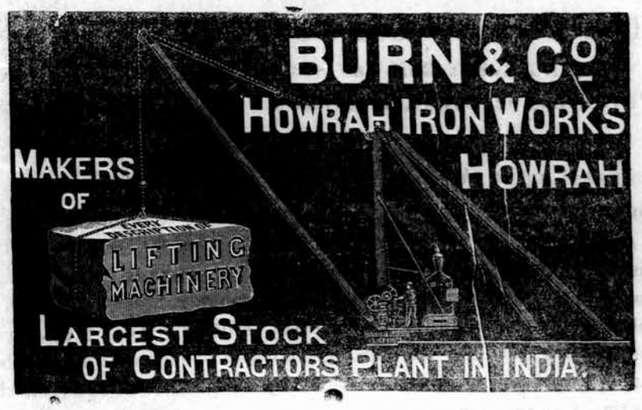


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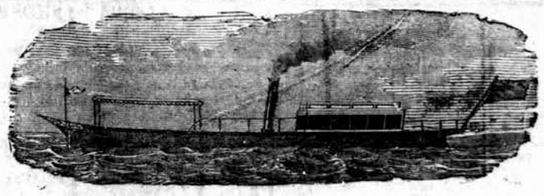
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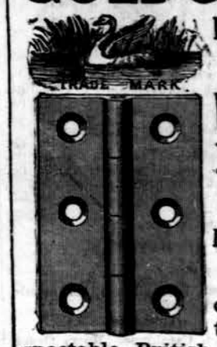
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